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EXERCISES
IN LATIN PROSE
WITH VOCABULARY
BY G.G.RAMSAY

PART II: HIGHER GRADE

OXFORD: AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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LATIN PROSE

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PART II: HIGHER GRADE

BY

G. G. RAMSAY, LL.D., LITT.D.

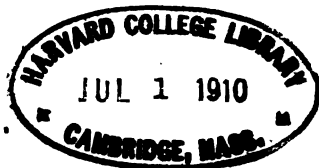
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Arthur W. Hodgman
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P R E F A C E

ON the suggestion of several classical teachers, former students and friends of my own, I have been induced to publish a School Edition of my *Latin Prose Composition*, Vol. I, in three separate parts, to meet the requirements of School teaching in the important matter of cost.

The First Part, containing the simpler Exercises, is specially designed for those preparing for the Lower Grade standard in Latin, whether of the Leaving Certificate or of the University Preliminary Examinations; the Second Part is designed for those preparing for the Higher Grade. Each part contains material enough for at least one year's work. In both parts the pupil is taken through the Syntax as a whole; the Vocabulary has been placed at the end of both; and to each has been added a selection of Passages of graduated difficulty for translation into Continuous Prose.

The Third Part contains the Syntax and the Appendix. This will be necessary for the teacher, as the Exercises throughout follow the order given in the Syntax; but they can be used with any Syntax which happens to be in use.

As the volume will continue to be published as a whole in its old form, the Exercises have been doubly numbered for convenience of reference.

The roman numerals placed within brackets give the number of each Exercise in the larger edition. Exercises with only an arabic numeral appear only in this edition. The word *Continuous* at the head of an Exercise means that although the sentences in the Exercise are numbered separately, they all refer to one subject, and can be translated into Continuous Prose.

G. G. RAMSAY.

THE UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW,
Aug. 20, 1904.

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

EXERCISE 1 (XVII)

(*Transitive and Intransitive Verbs*)

1. A large sum of money¹ has been entrusted to me by Caius. 2. You were answered shortly by my uncle. 3. The emperor is loved by his people, but² he is envied and thwarted³ by the magistrates. 4. The minds of the young must not be injured by too much indulgence. 5. When I ordered the assault⁴ to my soldiers, I was obeyed instantly. 6. He loved his troops much; but he was not loved by them in return⁵. 7. He has been often consulted by his father: but he himself never consults anything but⁶ his own interests. 8. You must be answered without delay.

¹ Say 'much of' or 'great money.' ² Not *sed*: use *autem* or *idem*. See Ex. 9, n. 8. ³ 'To thwart': *resistere*. ⁴ *oppugnatio*. ⁵ 'in return': *invicem*. Use *ipse*. ⁶ 'not anything but': *nil nisi* or *non nisi*.

EXERCISE 2 (XVIII)

(*Transitive and Intransitive Verbs*)

1. Romulus divided the citizens into¹ three tribes, which he called² the Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres. 2. The whole people, when convoked³ in their assemblies, were styled *Populus Romanus Quirites* or *Quiritium*. 3. Each tribe was subdivided into¹ ten curiae, each one of which had a name⁴ of its

own. 4. The *curiae* were composed of⁵ a certain number of families, whilst⁶ each family was made up of individual members. 5. Those who belonged to⁷ the same *gens* were held⁸ to be the descendants of a common ancestor; hence they were called *gentiles*, and bore a common name. 6. Every Roman had⁹ three names, of which the second marked the *gens* to which he belonged, the third his family, whilst the first distinguished him from his brothers.

¹ Use *in* with Acc., whenever *motion towards* is implied.
² 'To call,' 'to name,' 'to make,' 'to deem,' &c. are **Factitive Verbs**. Such Verbs in the Active take a second Acc. after them, agreeing with the Direct Object. In the Passive they are **Copulative Verbs**. Compare *Ciceronem populus creat consulem* with *a populo Cicero creatur consul*.
³ Omit 'when' before 'convoked': or else say 'when they were convoked.'
⁴ 'had a name': in such cases use *est mihi* for 'I have.'
⁵ 'To be composed of': *constare*, with the Prep. *ex*.
⁶ 'whilst': use *autem* (see Ex. 7, n. 3). Only use *dum* when there is a real reference to time.
⁷ 'belonged to': say 'were of,' using the Gen.
⁸ 'were held,' 'were called,' both **Factitive Verbs**. See above.
⁹ See n. 3.

EXERCISE 3 (XXI)

(Transitive and Intransitive Verbs)

1. Whomsoever he met at my house he would¹ consult about his own affairs. 2. Here² is a golden rule³ which every man⁴ ought to obey: 'Let each man mind⁵ his own.' 3. I have suffered as many misfortunes as there are stars shining in the sky. 4. I have neither favoured any of⁶ these men nor have been favoured by any of them. 5. I did not care for my books when⁷ a boy; when I have

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS 3

grown⁸ old, I shall doubtless be as fond of them as⁹ you are now. 6. If ever¹⁰ he saw a person in want, he would give him something without being¹¹ asked. 7. My friends are dear to me; so are his own to every man¹².

¹ 'would' here is not Conditional: it merely denotes habit. ² Say 'this is.' ³ 'rule': *lex, praeceptum, sententia*. ⁴ Use the Plur. ⁵ 'To mind,' here is 'to look after': *curare*. ⁶ 'of': translate by *ex*, not by the Gen. ⁷ Omit 'when.' ⁸ Be careful about the Tense: see Ex. 7, n. 14. ⁹ 'As fond as': say *tantum . . . quantum*; or *non minus . . . quam*. ¹⁰ 'ever' = 'at any time': *aliquando*. After *si*, just as *quis* is used for *aliquis*, so is *quando* used for *aliquando*. ¹¹ 'without being asked': *ultra*. ¹² Use *quisque*.

EXERCISE 4 (XXV)

(The Participles)

Note.—Observe carefully the following points: in Latin

- (1) There is no Past Participle Active;
- (2) There is no Present Participle Passive;
- (3) There is no Future Participle Passive.
- (4) In English the Pres. Part. is often used for the Past: 'arriving late, I went to bed at once.' Not so in Latin: see Syntax, § 32, n.*
- (5) In Eng. both the Pres. and Past Parts. are used to express a reason: 'believing him to be dead, I passed on'; 'having known him before, I avoided him.' Not so in Lat.: you must say 'since I believed,' * &c.
- (6) In Lat. the Past Part. agreeing with a Noun is often used where we use a Noun followed by another in the Gen.: *fusus exercitus spem omnem abstulit*, 'the defeat of the

* An exception is afforded by a few Deponent Participles, such as *veritus, ratus, ausus*, &c., which are used much like our 'fearing,' 'thinking,' &c. The convenience of these Deponent Parts. caused them to be much used: Cicero is especially fond of them.

army,' &c.; *post urbem conditam*, 'after the foundation of the city.'

(7) The Past Part. with a Verb is often used where we would use two Verbs joined by 'and': *mortuus sepultus est*, 'he died and was buried'; *hostem aggressus deturbavit*, 'he attacked and dislodged the enemy'; *Turnum caesum spoliavit*, 'he slew and despoiled Turnus.'

(8) Many Eng. words ending in *-ing* are not Parts. at all, but Nouns: 'painting is delightful,' i.e. *the process of painting* (=Lat. Infin. *pingere*); 'this painting is beautiful,' i.e. *this picture* (=Lat. *tabula*).

EXERCISE 5 (XXVI)

(The Participles)

1. Being aware of your wishes¹, I will not leave the house. 2. Being about to die, he gave a complete pardon² to his relatives. 3. Being about to be put to death³, he is indifferent⁴ to the past⁵. 4. Beloved by my own family, I care not for⁶ the opinion of others. 5. Having performed their duty manfully⁷, they now enjoy a dignified leisure⁸. 6. Being divided into two hostile factions, the Gauls are easily governed. 7. First carrying⁹ the fortifications, they then poured¹⁰ like a destroying flood into the city. 8. Seeing a dying man, I stood still for¹¹ a moment. 9. Attacking the enemy, Caesar routed them easily. 10. Seeing¹² is believing. 11. Fighting is illegal. 12. He died while fighting¹³ for his country.

¹ Say 'what you wish.' ² 'a complete pardon': say 'forgave all things.' ³ The Latin phrase is 'since he was in that that (*in eo ut*) he should die' (Subj.). ⁴ *securus de.*
⁵ Say 'past things.' ⁶ *de.* ⁷ 'manfully': *pro virili parte.* ⁸ Say 'ease with dignity.' ⁹ 'To carry': *vi*

capere. ¹⁰ Remember that *fundo*, *effundo*, &c. are Trans.
¹¹ 'for': duration of time. ¹² Is 'seeing' here a Part.?
¹³ Use a Finite Verb or Pres. Part.

EXERCISE 6 (XXVII)

(*The Participles*)

1. Believing Caius to be a good man, I trusted him.
2. Fearing death above all things, he fled. 3. Advancing slowly for ten miles, he was about to pitch his camp. 4. Suddenly the Parthians attacked him and put him to flight. 5. Having dared so many great things¹ already, you will not refuse me this one thing. 6. He arrived before the capture of the city. 7. He lived for twenty-five years after the foundation of the city. 8. The murder of Caesar appeared to many to be a splendid achievement. 9. T. Manlius slew a Gaul and stripped him of his necklace. 10. After his defeat by Caesar, Pompey retreated to Egypt. 11. After his defeat of Pompey, Caesar pursued him without delay.

¹ The Lat. idiom is 'so many *and* so great things.'

EXERCISE 7

(*The Infinitive*)

1. In a moment the enemy rushed down, seized the camp, killed or took prisoners all who had not fled. 2. Some cried for one thing, some for another: all thought only of themselves. 3. To love one's own offspring is an attribute of all animals. 4. I am not permitted to be careless. 5. He left

nothing but weeping to his friends. 6. To think that you could have endured so great an insult! 7. To think that you could be son of mine! 8. Most men place happy living in pleasure. 9. It is not every one that can do everything. 10. Caesar desired that the matter should come to a fight. 11. The consul declared that he would leave the prisoners unharmed. 12. Who is there who does not know that virtue is the only true pleasure?

EXERCISE 8

(Gerund and Gerundive)

1. Men desirous of fighting will always find somebody to oppose. 2. Time was given neither for taking arms nor for summoning a council. 3. They joined the army merely for the sake of plundering. 4. Every man took up for himself a place for fighting. 5. This water is good for washing, but not good for drinking. 6. They gave me no opportunity either for exploring the ground or for explaining the reasons for delay. 7. He was brought into danger of his own life by sparing the lives of his enemies. 8. We must spare our friends as much as possible. 9. Our forces being so small, the enemy ought not to have been resisted in so unfavourable a position.

EXERCISE 9

(The Supines)

1. The Gauls sent ambassadors to Caesar to ask for help. 2. He went to bed at ten o'clock. 3.

The Tiber in flood went on to destroy the temple of Vesta. 4. They think that all the women in that temple¹ will be killed. 5. A thing which is very easy to say may be difficult to do. 6. Nothing worth mentioning happened on that day.

¹ Say 'all the women who are in that temple.'

EXERCISE 10 (XL)

(*The Accusative. Prepositions, &c.*)

1. When a Roman was adopted into another gens, he assumed in full¹ the name of the man who had adopted him. 2. There was attached to every patrician house² a body of dependants called clients: these termed the patricians to whom they belonged³ their patrons. 3. The client had the right⁴ of asking his patron for aid in any emergency: the patron was bound⁵ to protect his client, and to expound for him the laws. 4. The client, on the other hand, had to⁶ aid⁷ and obey his patron, and to furnish him with⁸ money when called upon.

¹ 'in full': say 'the whole name of.' ² 'house,' in this sense, is *gens*. ³ 'belonged to': say 'were of.' ⁴ 'had the right': use *esse* with Dat. ⁵ 'To be bound': *debere*, lit. 'to owe.' ⁶ 'had to': use Gerund Impersonally. ⁷ 'to aid': remember the different constructions of *invare*, *subvenire*, *succurrere*. ⁸ Say 'give.'

EXERCISE 11 (XLI)

(*Accusative and various*)

1. The Plebs were composed of¹ the inhabitants of conquered cities, who, it is believed, had been trans-

ported to Rome at some time or other² by conquering kings. 2. According to³ the judgement of the consul Appius Claudius, a tribune of the plebs had no jurisdiction over⁴ any except⁵ plebeians. 3. The plebeians originally had no political⁶ rights: neither the right of voting⁷, nor that of being eligible to public offices⁸. 4. It was⁹ with great difficulty, and only¹⁰ after many years' struggle, that they gained for themselves the right of appeal¹¹ to the people from the consuls. 5. The right of voting was given them by Servius Tullius, when they were included in¹² the classes; that of appeal they first acquired in the consulship¹³ of P. Valerius Publicola.

¹ 'To be composed of': *constare ex*. ² *aliquando* or *olim*. ³ 'According to': *ex* or *secundum*. ⁴ 'jurisdiction over': *ius in*. ⁵ 'none . . . except': *non nisi*. ⁶ 'political': *publicus*. ⁷ *ius suffragii*, 'the franchise.' ⁸ *ius honorum*, 'eligibility to public office.' *Honor* is 'a public office' or 'magistracy.' ⁹ Do not express 'It was.' ¹⁰ 'and only': use *non nisi* or *nec nisi*. ¹¹ 'the right of appeal': *intercessio*. ¹² 'included in': here 'in' implies motion. ¹³ 'in the consulship of': the phrase is always 'so-and-so (being) consul,' Abl. Abs.

EXERCISE 12 (XLVIII)

(*The Dative, &c.*)

1. It is only¹ the brave whom fortune favours: if you rely upon yourself, your soldiers will rely on you. 2. If you do not spare² your enemies when³ victorious, do you suppose that you will be spared by them when conquered? 3. You should⁴ stand up against the enemy now that he is yielding, and give

him no time to repair his fortunes⁵. 4. Fortune helps the daring: the enemy who is continually resisted will end by⁶ despairing of his own fortunes. 5. I promise you that you will never repent of having⁷ taken so rash a step. 6. A long delay is injurious to an army, however much⁸ it may be elated by success: the conqueror who hesitates to turn a victory to account⁹ is as good as¹⁰ conquered.

¹ *modo*; *non nisi*. ² Note the Tense. ³ Omit 'when,' or make a subordinate clause. ⁴ Use the Gerund, Impers. ⁵ *res*, in Plur. ⁶ Say 'will in the end': *tandem* or *denique*. ⁷ Say either 'of a deed done so rashly,' or 'that (*quod*) you have done so rash a thing.' ⁸ *quamvis* or *quantumvis*. ⁹ 'to turn to account': *uli*, with Abl. ¹⁰ *pro*.

EXERCISE 13 (XLIX)

(The Dative. Use of Pronouns)

Note.—Distinguish carefully the Demonstrative Pronouns.

Hic means 'this person or thing here,' 'this near me'; **iste**, 'that near you,' 'that of yours'; **ille**, 'that yonder,' 'that far away.'

Thus *hic* may be equivalent to *ego*; *iste* (sometimes contemptuously) to *tu*; *ille* often means 'that famous,' 'that well-known' (whether in past or future). Where *hic* and *ille* are contrasted, *hic* means the nearer object, *ille* the further: of two things mentioned, *hic* is 'the latter,' *ille* 'the former.'

Is stands for 'he' or 'that' without emphasis; **ipse** is emphatic, 'himself': **se**, **sui**, **sibi**, **suus** are Reflexive, and can only be used of the subject* of the sentence. Thus *matrem suam amat*, 'he loves his mother'; but *matrem eius amo*, 'I love his mother.' **Idem** is 'the same.'

* Or of some word which is regarded as the possible subject of a clause by itself. Thus *suum cuique tribuamus*, 'let us give to each his own': here *cuique* is thought of as subject to some such sentence as 'each should have his own.' But the student should observe the rule absolutely.

Obs. the exact meaning of the following:

aliquis *, 'some one'; **aliquot**, 'some persons';
quisquam, **quispiam**, 'any one': **quisquam** is generally used (like *ullus*) in negative or quasi-negative† sentences;
quidam, 'a certain person';
quisque (more emphatic **unusquisque**), 'each individually', of a number;
quivis, **quilibet**, 'any one you choose';
quisquis, **quicumque**, 'whosoever' (both relative words);
ecquis? 'is there any one who?' indefinite interrogative;
quisnam, 'who pray?' 'who indeed?' emphatic interrogative;
qualis, 'of what kind?' **talis**, 'of such a kind': *talis qualis*, 'of such a kind as'; *talis est qualem semper sensi*, 'he is just the kind of man I always felt him to be';
quantus, 'how great?' **tantus**, 'so great'; **tantus quantus**, 'as great as': *non tantam habet pecuniam quantam pater eius*, 'he has not as much money as his father';
quot, 'how many?' **tot**, 'so many'; **tot quot**, 'as many as': *quot homines tot sententiae*, 'there are as many opinions as (there are) men';
uter, 'which of two?' **uterque**, 'each of two'; **ambo**, 'both together.'

1. The wisest of all men is he who both invents and executes what is best; next¹ to him comes² the man who obeys³ the wise counsels of others. 2. The one knows of himself⁴ what is good both for himself and others; the other has the wisdom to know⁵ that he is ignorant. 3. Most men are by nature kind to those of their own family⁶; all without exception⁷ are well disposed to themselves. 4. Cicero was very⁸ like his mother: it was she who taught him his letters when⁹ a child. He also¹⁰ resembled his brother Quintus. 5. A certain man asked Socrates 'Who

* After *si*, *ne*, *num* and *an*, *quis* is used for *aliquis*: as *si quid habes, dic*.

† i. e. Interrogative or Hypothetical.

is the wisest man in the world? Is there any one wiser than yourself?' 6. 'Whoever pretends to¹¹ wisdom,' replied the philosopher, 'is a fool: if I am wise at all¹², it is because I know my own ignorance¹³.' 7. It is thus that all the wise men may be distinguished¹⁴ from the common herd. All men at times go astray: but only the wise know that they have done so. 8. What kind of a book is that of yours? Mine is such a book as all men like to read.

¹ 'next': *proximus*. ² Say 'is.' ³ *obtemperare*.
⁴ 'of himself': should this be the Gen.? ⁵ 'has the wisdom to know': use the phrase *ita . . . ut* (with Subj.), 'is wise in this way that he knows.' ⁶ *sui*. ⁷ Say 'none having been excepted,' or *nullus omnino non*. ⁸ Use the Superl. ⁹ What does 'when' here represent? ¹⁰ 'He also.' When 'also,' as here, adds a new predication to a Subject already mentioned, use *idem*: 'he, the same person, resembled,' i. e. 'he also resembled.' ¹¹ 'To pretend to have': *profiteri*. ¹² Say 'if I am wise as to anything,' *si quid sapio*. Note that after *si*, *num*, and *an*, *quis* and *quid* stand for *aliquis*, *aliquid*. ¹³ Say 'know that I know nothing.' ¹⁴ Say 'you might distinguish' (Imperf. Subj.).

EXERCISE 14 (L)

(The Dative, &c.)

1. It is a common¹ frailty² to envy those who have most benefited us. 2. Whoever can best manage his own business, that man is most to be envied³. 3. Who in the world⁴ is there who would not prefer to be of service to⁵ his fellow citizens, rather than be a slave to his own passions? 4. Can any one doubt that it is more happy to lead⁶ a life of virtue than one of pleasure? 5. To live in harmony with⁷ Nature

was the great object of⁸ those who professed the Stoical philosophy. 6. That we ought to obey the precepts of philosophy is a maxim which⁹ is on every one's lips: but how many are there¹⁰ who carry it out in their lives? 7. Whatever is disgraceful¹¹ in an ordinary mortal is unpardonable¹² in a king: as soon as¹³ a king has become odious to his subjects, no one will come to his assistance. 8. How many children have you? I have as many as I have fingers on both hands.

¹ Say 'This frailty is found, or is born, in most men, that,' &c.; or else, 'Most men sin in this, that.' ² *vitium*.
³ Use Ger. Impers. ⁴ *Quisnam* asks an emphatic, urgent question: 'who pray?' ⁵ *prodesse*. ⁶ 'to lead': say 'to follow.' What does 'a life of virtue' mean? ⁷ 'in harmony with': *congruenter*. ⁸ 'To make an object of anything': *id agere ut*, with Subj. ⁹ Omit 'a maxim which.' ¹⁰ Use *quotus quisque*, 'one out of how many (is) each person who?' lit. 'the how-many-th?' ¹¹ 'To be disgraceful': *opprobrio, dedecori esse*. ¹² Use the Verb *ignosco*. ¹³ 'as soon as': *simul atque*.

EXERCISE 15 (LI)

(*Accusative and Dative. Use of Pronouns*)

1. That same Brutus threw himself before his father's feet¹ and begged for forgiveness. 2. Let it not be counted as a disgrace² to me or as a loss to my country that I have slain³ only those found⁴ in arms, and spared their wives and children. 3. For whose benefit⁵ will this victory be? Did he or any other⁶ man ever prefer⁷ his friend's advantage to his own? 4. I will entrust you with⁸ this office if you desire it, but you will consult best your own interests⁹

by declining it. 5. For power when too great has proved a danger to many; no man can please his friends and serve his country at the same time. 6. If you promote¹⁰ your friends to honour they will feel no gratitude towards you; if you raise their fears or disappoint¹¹ their hopes, they will abuse you and fail you in time of danger¹². 7. How great is that ship? It is as great a one as I have ever seen.

¹ Say 'to the father at (or before) the feet.' ² See Ex. 14, n. 11. ³ Say 'to have slain . . . and spared.' ⁴ 'those found in arms.' Remember that this phrase 'those found,' 'those killed,' &c. is equivalent to either (1) 'the found,' expressed in Greek by the Def. Art. with an Adj. or Part. (as *οἱ πολλοί*, 'the majority,' *οἱ τεθνηῶτες* (Hom.) 'the dead' = Lat. *plures* and *mortui*); or else (2) 'those who have (or had) been found.' *Ei* or *illi inventi* could only mean 'those persons (already mentioned) when found.' ⁵ Part. 'to whom for a benefit?' *cui bono*? This phrase is usually misunderstood: it does not mean 'for what good?' but 'for whose good?' ⁶ See Ex. 13, n. 12. ⁷ *anteponere*. ⁸ Say 'entrust to you this office.' ⁹ Say 'yourself.' ¹⁰ *provehere*. ¹¹ Say 'cut down': *recidere*. ¹² 'To be in danger': *periclitari*.

EXERCISE 16 (LII)

(*Accusative and Dative*)

1. A private individual is permitted to be just¹; those raised to office² must obey the orders of the people without regard for³ justice. 2. Having reached the city by night⁴, he appeared before⁵ the Senate next morning, and addressed the fathers for two hours. 3. If you oppose⁶ me in this way, I will not place you in command of⁷ the army. 4. The Roman army hung over Capua like a cloud for

several years, and surrounded⁸ the entire city with a wall of great height⁹. 5. Your granting me¹⁰ so great a favour is a proof that I have won¹¹ your goodwill. 6. Whatever end you place before yourself as the one most to be desired, devote yourself¹² to it with all your might; for whosoever is not true to¹³ himself will be hated¹⁴ by all good men.

¹ Remember *esse* has the same case after it as before it.
² See Ex. 15, n. 4. ³ Say 'justice having been neglected,' Abl. Abs. ⁴ Abl., a point of time. ⁵ 'before,' i. e. 'in presence of': *coram*. ⁶ Remember that *opponere* is Trans. ⁷ 'To place in command of': *praeficere*. ⁸ 'To surround': *circumdare*. You may say either *urbem muro*, or *urbi murum, circumdare*. ⁹ Say 'very high.' ¹⁰ Say 'That you have granted me': use *quod* with the Indic. ¹¹ 'To win,' in this sense, *conciliare*. ¹² 'To devote oneself to anything,' *in aliquid incumbere*. ¹³ Say 'is not wanting to.' ¹⁴ Say 'will be for a hate to.'

EXERCISE 17 (LIII)

(The Accusative: various constructions)

1. The name of Augustus¹ was given to Octavianus because he had come to the rescue of² his distressed³ country like a god. 2. From the time that⁴ he opposed⁵ the policy⁶ of Antonius, he became popular⁷ with the Romans. 3. The life and career⁸ of Augustus bear a marked resemblance to⁹ those of Napoleon the Third. 4. Pompey imputed it as a fault¹⁰ to Caesar that¹¹ he wished his command in Gaul to be prolonged¹² for a second period of five years¹³. 5. Caesar promised to come¹⁴ to the assistance of his friends in Rome¹⁵ with three legions. 6. When my colleague comes¹⁶ to relieve me in my command,

I shall travel with all speed and appear before Rome in¹⁷ three days. 7. Before laying down¹⁸ his command, he had discharged a great part of his officers, and no less than¹⁹ five thousand cavalry.

¹ Either use Gen., or Dat. attracted by 'Octavian(o.)'
² Use *subvenire*. ³ 'To be in distress': *laborare*. ⁴ *ex quo*. ⁵ *se opposuit*. ⁶ *consilia*. ⁷ 'popular': *gratiosus*, or *gratus apud*. ⁸ *res gestae*. ⁹ Say 'were very like to'; or 'such that they can be compared with.'
^{10, 11} 'To impute something as a fault' is *aliquid alicui vitio* (or *culpa*) *vertere*; or *id vitio vertere quod*. ¹² 'To prolong a command': *prorogare*. ¹³ 'a period of five years': *quinquennium*. ¹⁴ Remember that verbs of promising, &c., take a Fut. Infin. ¹⁵ This is a case of *loose connexion*, not tolerated in Lat. Say either 'his Roman friends,' or 'the friends whom he had in Rome.' ¹⁶ Note the Tense. ¹⁷ Say 'within': 'three days' is *triduum*. ¹⁸ Say 'before he had laid down.' What is the difference between *prius* and *priusquam*? ¹⁹ *usque ad*.

EXERCISE 18 (LX)

(The Ablative and various)

1. On hearing this remark¹, he snatched the drawn sword out of the Consul's hand² in the nick of time³.
 2. Having set out from Carthage in the midst of⁴ summer, they arrived in Italy⁵ just before⁶ the autumnal equinox. 3. The various⁷ Roman magistrates had to⁸ go out of office⁹ each on a fixed day. 4. It was said that¹⁰ Livia made the house of Augustus void¹¹ of heirs by slaying¹² her two step-children, Lucius and Caius. 5. But she was, in fact, incapable of committing¹³ such a crime¹⁴. 6. She was doubtless less afraid for¹⁵ her own life than for that of¹⁶ her sons; but she was only suspected of the

crime of murdering her stepsons for the reason¹⁷ that she profited by their death¹⁸.

¹ Say 'which when he had heard.' ² Say 'to the Consul out of the hand.' ³ Say 'very opportunely.' ⁴ Use *medius*, agreeing with 'summer.' ⁵ Is motion towards implied here? ⁶ Say 'the autumn equinox impending.' ⁷ 'various': say 'had each to go out.' ⁸ Use *abire* impersonally. ⁹ 'office': *honor* or *magistratus*. ¹⁰ It is more correct to say 'Livia was said to have' than 'it was said that Livia.' But the Impersonal form is usual in Tenses formed by the Perf. Part. ¹¹ Use *vacuus*. ¹² 'by slaying': Abl. Abs. ¹³ 'incapable of committing': say *alienus ab*. ¹⁴ Note that *crimen* is 'a charge,' not 'a crime.' ¹⁵ 'To be afraid for': *timere de*. ¹⁶ Omit 'that of.' ¹⁷ 'for the reason that': *ideo quod*. ¹⁸ Say 'that it was profitable to her.'

EXERCISE 19 (LXI)

(*The Ablative. Time, Place, and Distance, &c.*)

1. After remaining three months at Carthage, Aeneas sailed for Italy. 2. At Drepanum he honoured¹ his father Anchises by celebrating games; then sailing past the coasts of Sicily and Lucania, he landed² at Ostia, not many miles distant from Rome. 3. Europe is many parts smaller than America, but it is much more populous³. 4. To buy cheap⁴ and sell dear⁵ is the very essence of commerce; no trader can make a fortune⁶ on any other principle⁷. 5. He sped from Sardis in midwinter, stayed three days at Miletus, and crossed thence to Athens in six hours. 6. After spending many years at Athens, Ephesus, Carthage, and other foreign places, he came finally to Rome, and lived there three years before he died.

¹ 'To honour': say 'hold in honour.' ² 'To land': *egredi navem* or *e navi*, or *appellere (navem)*. ³ Say 'more crowded (*frequens*) with inhabitants.' ⁴ Say 'at a small price' . . . 'at a big price.' ⁵ Say 'is contained in this that.' ⁶ Say 'become rich.' ⁷ Say 'way.'

EXERCISE 20 (LXII)

(Time, Place, Distance, &c.: Continuous)

1. The messenger¹ who came to Rome with² the news of the battle fought at Cannae had ridden over³ one hundred miles in⁴ about eight hours. 2. The whole city⁵ was seized with panic: when the extent of the calamity was known⁶, the Senate was kept sitting by the Praetors⁷ for two whole days without intermission⁸. 3. Upon⁹ the return of Varro to the city, the magistrates publicly thanked¹⁰ him for not having¹¹ despaired of the commonwealth. 4. The Consul Aemilius had lived a long life¹² and fought many successful battles; ashamed¹³ to fly or ask an enemy for his life, he preferred to perish gloriously, and was cut to pieces¹⁴ by a Numidian horseman. 5. Hannibal at once dispatched messengers to Carthage to announce¹⁵ his victory.

¹ *Nuntius* means either 'a messenger' or 'news.' ² Say 'who had brought news concerning.' ³ *plus quam*. ⁴ No Prep. is needed. ⁵ Was it the city, or its inhabitants, that were terrified? ⁶ Say 'when it was known how great the calamity was.' ⁷ Say 'the praetors detained the senators.' ⁸ Use the Adj. *continuus*. ⁹ Say 'when he had.' ¹⁰ Distinguish between *gratiam habere* and *gratias agere*. ¹¹ Say 'because he had not.' ¹² Cogn. Acc. ¹³ 'Ashamed' means 'since he was ashamed.' Use *pudet*. ¹⁴ 'To cut to pieces': *concidere*. ¹⁵ The Lat. Infin. never denotes purpose: say 'that they should,' or 'who should.'

EXERCISE 21 (LXIII)*(Ablative and various: Continuous)*

1. When the battle of Cannae had been fought, Maharbal wished to push on for Rome with the cavalry. 'Let me do this,' said he, 'and within five days you will be feasting as a conqueror in the Capitol.' 2. Hannibal praised Maharbal for his zeal¹, but thought his counsel too rash to follow²: 'You know how to³ conquer, Hannibal,' replied Maharbal, 'but you do not know how to use your victory.'

3. Horace set out for the war from Athens, where he was studying philosophy, and joined⁴ the party of Brutus and Cassius. 4. At Philippi he threw away his shield, like Alcaeus, and separated himself forthwith from the liberators. 5. He was at that time a very⁵ young man, not two years older than Octavianus. 6. Believing that any kind of peace was better than civil war, he betook himself forthwith to⁶ Rome, and enrolled himself among the supporters of the young emperor.

¹ Say either 'praised the zeal of Maharbal,' or 'praised Maharbal because he was zealous.' ² Say 'rasher than which he should follow.' ³ Omit 'how.' ⁴ Say 'joined himself to' or 'with.' ⁵ 'very': *admodum*. ⁶ 'To betake oneself to': *se conferre ad*.

EXERCISE 22 (LXIV)

*(Ablative Absolute; Various use of Participles;
see Pref. Note to Ex. 4)*

Note.—Observe the idiomatic uses of Participles in Latin.

(1) The **Ablative Absolute** is explained Syntax, § 89. It

is used frequently with the Pres. and Past Parts. : very rarely with the Fut. **It never should be used if the Noun has already a place in the construction of the sentence.** The following are familiar examples: *te duce, me invito, Servio regnante, Fabio consule, re infecta, &c.*

(2) Note the idiom by which the Past Part. with a Verb is used instead of two Verbs: *incensam urbem spoliaverunt*, 'they fired and plundered the city'; *profectus Roma Galliam properavit*, 'he set out from Rome and hurried to Gaul'; and that by which

(3) The Past Part. agreeing with a Noun is equivalent to the Noun followed by a Genitive: *occisus Caesar*, 'the death of Caesar.'

(4) The Fut. Part. expresses intention, probability, destination, as well as mere futurity; and

(5) in combination with the Verb *esse* supplies a Fut. both to the Infin. and to the Subj. : *rogo quid factururus sis (fueris)*, 'I ask what you are (were) about to do': *dicit se hoc facturum esse (fuisse)*, 'he says that he is (was) about to do this.'

1. Caesar having been elected consul, Cicero despaired of¹ the republic. 2. Having been elected consul, Cicero left Rome accompanied by a great crowd. 3. Whilst² the senators were deliberating, the soldiers had chosen an emperor. 4. Whilst the senators were deliberating, they let slip³ the opportunity of electing an emperor. 5. Having said these words, Caesar, without further delay⁴, led his troops across the river. 6. Under your leadership⁵, even⁶ though the consuls are unwilling, we will joyfully⁷ attack the barbarians. 7. Having then refreshed his men with food and sleep, the general gave them the order to advance. 8. Upon the slaughter of Brutus and Cassius, Caesar laid aside⁸ the name of triumvir and amidst universal⁹ approbation assumed the consulship.

¹ 'To despair of': *desperare de*. ² *Dum* takes the Present, even in subordination to a past tense. ³ 'to let slip': *praetermittere*. ⁴ Say 'having delayed no longer.' ⁵ Use the Abl. Abs. ⁶ *Vel* attached to an Adj. or Part. has often the force of a Concessive clause: *vel medio die*, 'even though it be mid-day.' ⁷ 'joyfully.' Was it the manner of the attack, or the persons attacking, that were to be joyful? ⁸ 'to lay aside': *ponere*. ⁹ 'universal': say 'the approbation of all men.'

EXERCISE 23 (LXV)

(*The Ablative: Use of Participles*)

1. Upon the instigation¹ of his own friends, and without any opposition² on the part of the plebeians, he abdicated the dictatorship. 2. In spite of my advice to the contrary, and though liberty had now been a thing unknown for more than twenty years, he determined to restore the republic upon its old footing³. 3. Their long-cherished hopes thus dashed to the ground⁴, the people suffered Caesar to gather all the functions of government into his own hand. 4. Amid universal despair, such a pitch of madness was at length reached that many men thought of⁵ abandoning Rome for good. 5. The gates having been burst open by force, and the citadel captured, we entered the city without opposition.

¹ 'To instigate': *urgere*. ² Use *repugnare* or *adversari*. ³ Say 'to restore the ancient commonwealth.' ⁴ Say 'cast down from (their) hope.' ⁵ 'thought of' means 'had the intention of': say 'had in their mind that.'

EXERCISE 24 (LXVI)

(The Ablative: Use of Participles)

1. The temple of Jupiter of the Capitol was founded¹ in the reign of² Tarquin, but it was not dedicated until³ the consulship of Brutus and Valerius. 2. When the people of Tarquinius⁴ attempted to restore the Tarquins by force, a great battle took place⁵, in which Aruns and Tarquinius perished, each by the hand of the other⁶. 3. Then Cicero, persuaded⁷ that Caesar would before long take possession of Rome, reluctantly⁸ departed from Italy. 4. After the overthrow of⁹ the monarchy, the whole of the royal powers¹⁰, except such as were of a religious character¹¹, were transferred to the consuls. 5. Then driving¹² the fugitives into a wood from which they could not escape, Pompey put them all to death. 6. With these words, he persuaded¹³ the people to put the prisoners to death without even granting them a hearing¹⁴. 7. It was by your advice, and in spite of my most vehement opposition¹⁵, that the senate agreed to the resolution proposed¹⁶ by Bibulus.

¹ *aedificari coeptum*. ² Use Abl. Abs. ³ Say 'was at length dedicated.' ⁴ Use the Adj. ⁵ Use the Historical Pres.: *fit pugna*. ⁶ Say 'perished by mutual wounds.' ⁷ Note that 'to be persuaded' here means only 'to know,' 'to be certain.' ⁸ *invitus*. ⁹ Say 'the kings having been expelled.' ¹⁰ Say 'the power of the kings.' ¹¹ Say 'religion excepted.' ¹² *compellere*. ¹³ *Persuadere* takes *ut* with the Subj. ¹⁴ Say 'unheard' (*inauditus*) or 'not even heard.' 'Not even' is '*ne . . . quidem*,' the word emphasized being placed between the *ne* and the *quidem*.

¹⁵ Say 'I in vain opposing.'

¹⁶ Say 'the resolution (*sententia*) of Bibulus.'

EXERCISE 25 (LXVII)

(*The Ablative and Dative: Participles*)

1. In ¹ the beginning, the plebeians did not possess the right of intermarriage ² with the patricians ³. 2. At last, they acquired this right by the passing of ⁴ the Canuleian Law in the year B.C. 445 ⁵. 3. The plebeians now gladly obeyed the advice of the tribunes to abstain from further violence against the patricians. 4. The patricians, on their part, forgave those who had favoured the new laws, and spared those whom they might have ⁶ injured. 5. Thus did the leaders of the people ⁷ teach them ⁷ patience, and to believe that right was better than might; 6. and both orders were persuaded to practise ⁸ kindness towards each other instead of hatred.

¹ 'In the beginning': *primo* or *a principio*. ² 'the right of intermarriage': *ius connubii*. ³ 'the patricians': *patres*. ⁴ 'by the passing of,' &c.: say 'by the law passed.' ⁵ 'B.C. 445': say 'in the four hundred and forty-fifth year before Christ born.' Avoid a loose connexion by the order of your words. ⁶ Use *possum*. ⁷ Do not express both 'the people' and 'them.' This would be clumsy. ⁸ *uti* with Abl.

EXERCISE 26 (LXVIII)

(*Ablative and various*)

1. I had once to visit Russia in the character of envoy, an opportunity which ¹ I thoroughly enjoyed.

2. In the general confusion² he was robbed of all his effects, his clothes only excepted. 3. My house is built of stone; but yours of brick. 4. By displaying³ courage and presence of mind⁴, he saved his own life and that of the others. 5. Having taken part in⁵ the blockade of the city, he razed it to the ground⁶ when taken. 6. I did cheerfully without⁷ many things, for this reason, that my troops also were almost destitute of necessaries. 7. Everything will be his who knows how to wait. 8. As often as⁸ I require⁹ your services I shall let you know. 9. The murder of Caligula was a blessing to the Roman world¹⁰.

¹ 'which opportunity.' ² Say 'in the ruin of all things.'
³ Use the Pres. Part. ⁴ *consilium*. ⁵ *interesse*, with Dat. ⁶ *solo aequare*. ⁷ Distinguish *careo* and *egeo*.
⁸ *quotiescumque*. ⁹ Say 'there shall be need of to me.'
¹⁰ What does 'world' here mean? Note the various meanings of that word in English.

EXERCISE 27 (LXXV)

(The Genitive)

1. I valued his father very highly: himself not at all. 2. He put a high value upon his horses, but in the end sold them for two hundred sesterces apiece. 3. Cicero brought an action against¹ Piso for extortion: he was found guilty of that crime² and capitally condemned. 4. We all of us repent of those crimes of which we have been proved guilty: how many are there³ who repent of those which are known to none but themselves? 5. It is both my interest and that of the nation that no man

should be convicted of treason unheard. 6. It is of great importance what kind of friends a man makes⁴ for himself.

¹ 'To bring an action against some one': *aliquem reum facere*. ² Say 'of which crime.' ³ 'How many are there?': *quotus quisque*. See Ex. 14, n. 10. ⁴ 'makes': use the Subj. (Indirect Question).

EXERCISE 28 (LXXVI)

(The Genitive and various)

1. After waiting for reinforcements at Veii for ten days in vain, he sent a dispatch to the consuls at Rome, imploring them¹ to come to his help at once.
 2. I pity all who have to live² during the winter at Tarentum, a city which I myself never desire to see.
 3. The year after his departure from Italy he spent six months at Thebes: he was just getting weary of that place when³ he died, at the age of twenty-nine.
 4. It is the duty of a magistrate to obey even an unjust law; but he can advise the people, when opportunity offers, to repeal⁴ it. In spite of your absence, and the unwillingness of every one to confer fresh distinctions on you, I did everything in my power⁵ to advance your interests and those of your family.

¹ Omit 'imploring them': use *qui* with the Subj. ² Use the Gerund *imperans*. ³ Note that 'when' in this idiom really marks the principal Verb: use the Indic. ⁴ 'To repeal a law': *legem abrogare*. ⁵ Say 'all things which I could.'

EXERCISE 29 (LXXVII)

(*The Genitive, &c.*)

1. How few kings¹ there are who really devote themselves to further the interests of their subjects! 2. Is it not a sign of the highest folly to wish to injure an enemy even at the risk of sustaining a great loss oneself? 3. Is it a proof of prudence for² a general to inform an enemy of his plans? 4. He was a man devoted to learning, but most unskilled in the management of affairs. 5. Although advanced in years, he showed all the activity of a youth³; after marching twenty miles on foot he at once attacked the enemy, and gained a brilliant victory without the loss of⁴ a single soldier. 6. Do we value any of our friends more highly than those who have proved their fidelity over a course of⁵ many years?

¹ *Quotus quisque.* ² Say 'that a general should.' ³ Say 'a youthful activity'; or 'showed himself active as a youth.'
⁴ Use the Abl. Abs. ⁵ *per.*

EXERCISE 30 (LXXVIII)

(*Various constructions ; use of Pronouns*)

1. M. Manlius was accused of treason : so also was P. Clodius Pulcher. The former was condemned, but the latter was acquitted. 2. The saying of a certain philosopher is well known, that you cannot tell¹ whether a man is happy or not before he is dead. 3. Does any one stand for any public office unless he has deserved well of his country? 4. Some thought

that Rome would never recover² from so great a disaster; nor did any one imagine that within a few years she would be more powerful than ever. 5. Anything is enough for one who desires no more than what is necessary. 6. One of the consuls was distinguished for his eloquence, the other for his prudence: Fabius was the elder of the two; he was also the most popular. 7. Whosoever it was who first invented arms, he deserves the execration of mankind.

¹ Say 'that it cannot be affirmed.' ² 'to recover': *refici*.

EXERCISE 31 (LXXXI)

(*Gerund and Gerundive*)

1. It is not by storming cities, by laying waste whole countries, and by wholesale¹ slaughter of the inhabitants, that men earn for themselves true glory, but rather by ruling their own spirit, and setting bounds to their own passions. 2. Caesar assigned to all his veterans cities to inhabit and lands to till. 3. Men are loved by their friends in proportion to² their private worth; but a man often acquires popularity with the mob in proportion to² his recklessness and folly. 4. Whenever a new law was proposed the comitia had to be called together. 5. The art of governing a state is one of the noblest of all arts, nor is there any which is more rare. 6. You ought to have written at once for the purpose of consoling your friends, who believed that you were dead.

¹ Say 'of all the inhabitants.' ² Use either *pro*, or one of the phrases *ut sunt*, *prout sunt*, with the Indic.

EXERCISE 32 (LXXXII)*(Gerund and Gerundive)*

1. Having thus seized the principal conspirators, he handed them over to the guardianship of the city praetor. 2. The dictator summoned the comitia for the election of consuls; then, handing over the government of the city to the praetor, he set out to pursue the enemy. 3. Whilst the general was thus drawing up his line of battle, the Gauls threw his ranks into confusion by hurling down huge stones from the top of the hill. 4. If we desire to conquer we must make use of every opportunity; we must spare the vanquished, but do battle to the death with those who still resist. 5. The matter you speak of must by no means be neglected; the people must at once decide whether this contest is one which tends to the preservation or the destruction of the constitution.

EXERCISE 33 (LXXXV)*(Numerals and Money)*

Note.—Observe the following :

(1) Numerals from one (*unus*) to one thousand (*mille* or *mile*) are treated as Adjectives, whether declinable or not : *duo pedes, ducentae naves, mille anni*.

(2) In compound numbers below 100, the smaller number may come first, in which case the Copula is used; in all other cases the larger number comes first, and no Copula is used : *tres et viginti, quinquaginta quinque, sexcenti sexaginta sex*.

(3) The plural *millia* is a Subs., and is followed by a Genitive : *duo millia equitum, centum millia annorum*.

(4) Above 100,000, the Numeral Advs. *bis, ter, &c.*, are

used with *centum* (more usually *centena*) *millia*: thus *quater centena millia* = 400,000. For convenience, *centena millia* is usually omitted: thus *decies* by itself is 'a million' (= ten times 100,000); *vicies*, 'two millions'; *centies*, 'ten millions,' &c.

1. The emperor sent two hundred and fifty-three ships to his legate in Africa. 2. My son is three and twenty years of age. 3. My father-in-law died in his seventy-seventh year. 4. I have received in bequests more than ten million sesterces. 5. Five hundred and sixty-seven foot-soldiers were slain, three thousand of the cavalry were taken prisoners. 6. Numa reigned for forty-three years, Romulus for thirty-seven. 7. You say that Antony has embezzled seven hundred thousand sesterces of public money. 8. These goods, worth six million sesterces, were purchased for two thousand. 9. The battle of Cannae was fought in the five-hundred-and-thirty-eighth year after the foundation of the city. 10. The agreement was that they should pay three hundred pieces of money for each Roman, two hundred for each of the allies, and depart with one garment apiece.

EXERCISE 34 (LXXXVI)

(Dates)

Note.—Latin modes of dating are peculiar:

(1) In giving the *year*, use the Ordinal, not the Cardinal number: 'this happened in the year B.C. 25,' *hoc anno ante Christum natum vicesimo quinto factum est.*

(2) The *months* were divided into three periods by the *Kalends*, the *Nones*, and the *Ides*. The *Kalends* were always on the 1st day of the month; the *Nones* were on the 5th, the

Ides on the 13th, in all months except *March, May, July, October*; in these months the Nones were on the 7th, the Ides on the 15th.

(3) If an event happened on any one of the days given above, it was said to happen 'on the Kalends,' 'on the Nones,' 'on the Ides': e.g. *Kalendis Ianuariis, Nonis Septembris, Idibus Maiis*; i.e. Jan. 1st, Sept. 5th, May 15th.

(4) If an event happened *between* any two of the points given above, it was said to happen 'the day before,' or 'so many days before,' the point next succeeding: thus *Feb. 4* = 'the day before the Nones of Feb.'; *July 12* = 'four days before the Ides of July' (we should say *three* days before, but the Romans counted *inclusively*, i.e. reckoning both the day *from* which, and the day *to* which, they counted); *Sept. 21* = 'the 11th day before the Kalends of October'; &c.

(5) The forms used may be illustrated as follows:

(i) *Kal. Ian., Non. Sept., Id. Mai.* = 'Jan. 1st,' 'Sept. 5th,' 'May 15th,' respectively.

(ii) *Prid. (i.e. pridie) Kal. Ian., Prid. Non. Sept., Prid. Id. Mai.* = 'Dec. 31st,' 'Sept. 4th,' 'May 14th,' respectively.

(iii) 'Jan. 2' is expressed *A.D. IV. NON. IAN.* (= *ante diem quartum Nonas Ianuarias*); 'Sept. 6th' is *A.D. VIII. ID. SEPT.* (= *ante diem octavum Idus Septembres*); 'Sept. 14th' is *A.D. XVIII. KAL. OCT.* (= *ante diem duodevicesimum Kalendas Octobres*); and so on. Note the curious attraction by which *ante diem quartum Nonas*, &c., is used instead of *tertio die ante Nonas*, i.e. 'on the fourth day before the Nones,' &c.

1. He came to the throne on July 19th, 1418. 2. Augustus left the city upon the 1st of August, and fought the battle of Actium on the 2nd of September, B.C. 31. 3. The tribunes of the Plebs used to enter upon their office on the 13th of December. 4. The first Decemvirs for the drawing-up of the laws entered upon office on May 15th, B.C. 451. 5. The Romans were defeated by the Gauls in the battle of the Allia July 16th, B.C. 390, according to the Roman Calendar. 6. The battle of Lake Thrasymene was

fought upon June 23rd, B.C. 217; that of Cannae upon August 2nd, B.C. 216. 7. From the year 223 to 153 B.C. the consuls entered office upon the 15th of March; after the latter date, upon the 1st of January. 8. The feast of the Regifugium was held on the 24th of February, to celebrate the expulsion of the kings in the year 244 of the City.

EXERCISE 35 (LXXXIX)

(*Subjunctive used independently*)

Note.—We may put thus shortly the six uses of the Subjunctive in Independent Sentences: (1) **Potential:** *hoc dicat*, 'he may say this.' (2) **Deliberative:** *quid dicam?* 'What am I to say?' (3) **Optative:** *hoc dicat*, 'may he say this!' (4) **Hortative:** *hoc dicat*, 'let him say this.' (5) **Conditional:** *hoc dicat*, 'he would say this (if . . .)' (6) **Concessive:** *hoc dicat*, 'granted that he says this (. . . what then?)'.

1. Are we to believe everything we hear? Is there to be no end put to lying and slandering? Better be condemned at once than die by degrees of weariness and despair. 2. 'To whom was I to turn?' asked Cicero: 'I am not the man to be diverted from my inquiry by difficulties; but I could wish that you, the injured persons, had afforded me more assistance.' 3. I would rather that this had not been done. 4. Would that I had consulted only my own interests when I might have done so with impunity! 5. May I perish if I do not think you would rather be consulted by Caesar than by me. 6. Would that the Roman people had

but one neck! 7. Let us hope for what we wish, but let us endure whatever happens. 8. Do not cross the Iberus; have nothing to do with the Romans. 9. You may escape by flight those evils which you cannot bear. 10. May they all be well and flourish: may they all obtain whatever they desire!

EXERCISE 36 (XCIII)

(Recapitulatory: Continuous)

1. Remus claimed the kingdom for himself on account of the six great vultures that he had seen first. 2. But Romulus, the other brother, being eager for rule, resisted Remus because a greater number had appeared to him. 3. Thus it was that the Senate made Romulus king; and Remus, having asked his brother for forgiveness, envied him no more. 4. It is no disgrace to a brave man to have been defeated; but all the best men prefer death to dishonour. 5. Having marched for fifteen days across the Alps by most difficult roads, Hannibal arrived in Italy ten days sooner than Scipio. 6. Deeming safety of more importance than victory, he set out to lay waste the plains, his army being divided into three portions. 7. 'If you remain longer at Miletus,' says he, 'you will have to perish by disease; at Athens you can maintain yourself by writing books.' 8. Verres having been accused of bribery, Cicero was advised by his friends to go to Sicily to find witnesses against him.

EXERCISE 37 (XCIV)*(Recapitulatory)*

1. The people of Rome were ruled by Tarquin the Proud for many years, and gave him almost unlimited power. 2. Proud in spirit, he spared no one who opposed him, and thought of nothing but his own interest. 3. Fearing resistance from the people of Gabii, he sent them his son Sextus as governor, who by means of great severity taught them obedience. 4. 'I have a fair daughter,' said he: 'she shall marry that man, whoever he may be, who shall show himself worthy of my favour.' 5. Within a space of two days, all the noblest men flocked to Gabii from the country: but forgetting his promises, he shut all of them up in prison. 6. Some of their number he accused of treachery; others, indifferent to his promise and to everything but his own security, he put to death without a trial. 7. The rest, in pity or from remorse, he released. These said, 'We must now resist the tyrant at any price.'

EXERCISE 38 (XCV)*(Recapitulatory)*

1. That man only is wise who in all circumstances obeys the voice of reason. 2. Of the three Curiatii, one was slain while running, the second was transfixed by Horatius, the third yielded himself up to the conqueror. 3. When you have taught me wisdom, I shall call you the wisest of all men, Socrates him-

self not excepted. 4. Sick at heart, anxious for repose, I stayed five months at Thurii, and returned to Rome quite well. 5. Whosoever is kind to his own kindred, that man can be trusted by every one. 6. Rich in money, but poor in spirit, he was unworthy of any honour, and was justly condemned to death. 7. After having led his army two hundred and thirty-five miles, he sold them for a big price to the enemy. 8. The consuls having heard the news of the defeat, convened a meeting for the election of praetors, with the approbation of all good citizens.

EXERCISE 39 (XCVI)

(Recapitulatory)

1. I have two sisters, one of whom is tall, but the other is very small of stature. 2. Have you any money? If you have not got any, I will ask my father for ten gold pieces. 3. He is a person of great bodily strength, but weak in mind, and altogether destitute of common sense. 4. Having stopped three months at Rome, he was just going to leave for Athens when he took ill of fever. 5. He who spares the rod spoils the child; the wisest men all bring up their sons on this principle. 6. Evil must always be resisted with all our strength; better die than yield to our own evil inclinations. 7. Having been chosen by his father to command the army after the consul's death, he gained six victories in a space of thirty days. 8. Eager for fame, generous of heart,

and well fitted by nature for ruling men, he ascended the throne in spite of the opposition of his enemies.

EXERCISE 40 (XCVII)

(Recapitulatory)

1. The people of Gaul has always been at enmity with that of Germany; the latter is the braver people, but the former the more impetuous and eager for glory. 2. We must always love those that love us; those unfriendly to us we ought to pardon and assist as far as possible. 3. Most men prefer pleasure to duty; there are some who think only of themselves, but there are others to whom it is a pleasure to consult their neighbours' interests. 4. Daring in spirit, of great personal beauty, and indifferent to discomfort¹, he was the darling of his own soldiers and the terror of his enemies. 5. Whenever the Romans established a new colony, they would send out three or four commissioners to draw up laws and divide the land amongst the colonists. 6. These tales are painful to tell, and difficult to believe; but if the women are found guilty of the crimes laid to their charge, be sure that they will be despised by every one. 7. Having sailed for Sicily in early spring, he remained at Syracuse for the entire summer, and arrived in Rome on the 10th of October, A.D. 1890. 8. The fair stall-holders² asked money of every one; some good things they offered for sale cheap, many bad things dear: when the account was finally cast up, it was discovered that they had made up a sum

of three million six hundred and seventy-five thousand sesterces.

¹ *mala.* ² Use *mercatrix*.

EXERCISE 41 (XCVIII)

(Recapitulatory: Continuous)

1. A certain miser who had lived many years at Athens, when dead and buried, arrived at the banks of the Styx in company with many other souls. 2. Desirous of being ferried over the river with the rest, he presented himself to Charon on the third day, and asked for a passage across. 3. But Charon, who was evidently a gentleman of much worldly wisdom, and as anxious for gain as the miser himself, demanded of him his fare. 4. Upon this the miser, desirous of avoiding payment, threw himself into the river, and in spite of all clamour and opposition, made straight for the other bank by swimming. 5. Thereupon all Hades rose in tumult; and the miser having been caught and convicted of impiety, each of the judges was asked his opinion as to what punishment would best fit so heinous a crime. 6. One said one thing, one another: at last Minos spake forth: 'Let us invent,' says he, 'some new and unheard-of penalty: let this impious man be sent back to earth to see what use his heirs are making of his riches.'

THE COMPOUND SENTENCE

EXERCISE 42 (C)

(*Adjectival Clauses*)

1. Tarquin died at Cumae, to which town he had betaken¹ himself upon the defeat of the Latins at Lake Regillus. 2. Never having been instructed in the principles of² philosophy, he could not with patience hear the Stoics, who held that virtue was superior to happiness. 3. Those men who take the greatest pains to secure³ happiness are generally less successful in the search than those who think only of the good of⁴ others. 4. As the Romans began to retreat at that point, M. Valerius, who was in command of the left wing, put spurs to his horse and came up to support the wavering line. 5. I can forgive young men for being reckless⁵; I cannot forgive old men who stir up one war after⁶ another. 6. The Romans captured the enemy's camp with the same rush which⁷ had burst through their line. 7. Why did you impel him to use language⁸ which has stirred up odium not only against him, but against our principles and our order as a whole⁹?

¹ 'To betake oneself': *se conferre*.

² Say 'philosophy.'

³ Say 'follow with the greatest zeal.'

⁴ 'To think of the

good of': *consulere*, with Dat.

⁵ 'for being reckless':

use either a Noun, or *quod* with the Indic.

⁶ Use *ex*.

⁷ Say 'with which they.'

⁸ 'To use language': *ea dicere*.

⁹ 'as a whole': say 'all,' or 'the whole of.'

EXERCISE 43 (CI)*(Adjectival Clauses)*

1. He was buried on the same hill and close to the very spot in which his distinguished father lies. 2. On seeing the faces of those killed when fighting against him, Caesar repented that he had involved his country in war¹. 3. Some of those² who joined Caesar were senators, some were philosophers and men of letters; but the greater number belonged to the dregs of the people. 4. During all the years that³ the English pursued a conquering career in India, not a single able native general arose to withstand⁴ the foreigner. 5. Does yonder monster, pray, appear to you to be more worthy of this great honour than those who send you out to colonies with gifts of lands and houses? 6. The wounded of whom there was still some hope⁵, he ordered to be tended carefully; those at the point of death he left where they were upon the field of battle.

¹ Say 'brought war upon.' ² 'of those': use *ex* with the Abl. rather than the Gen. ³ Note what 'that' stands for here.

⁴ 'to withstand' has here a sense either of *purpose* or *consequence*: use therefore *qui* with the Subj.

⁵ If a definite, known number of wounded are referred to, the clause is Adjectival: if the meaning is general, = '*such wounded as seemed likely to recover*,' &c., the Clause is Consecutive and requires the Subj. See Syntax, § 154.

EXERCISE 44 (CII)*(Adjectival Clauses)*

1. Turning to Publius, who stood near him, he remarked: 'If all your countrymen are such as these

whom I have fought to-day¹, I shall do well if I return home without disaster.' 2. He cut down as many poppies as there were notable men in the city, and said, 'Go, deal with your enemies in the same way as I have treated these poppies.' 3. The tribunes had weighed out as large a sum of money as had been agreed upon²; nevertheless, the Gauls were by no means satisfied. 4. There are some who³ do not possess riches; there is one who does not care to possess them. 5. The persons whom you saw to-day are not of a kind to desire to have as friends. 6. This Gaul is not of a kind to be terrified by threats: he is a man of the same spirit as those who fell in battle yesterday.

¹ Did he refer to a certain definite number whom he had fought, or to men 'of such distinction as' he had fought? Fix your Mood accordingly. The same distinction is illustrated in each of the sentences of this Ex. ² 'Had been agreed upon': use *constare* or *convenire* Impers. ³ The phrase *sunt qui* usu. takes the Subj. because it refers, not to definite individuals, but to a class who have some common characteristic: 'there are persons of a kind to.' But if definite individuals are referred to, the Indic. must be used.

EXERCISE 45 (CVII)

(*Oratio Obliqua*)

1. I am persuaded¹ that the longer a man lives, the more certainly will he hold that honesty² is the best policy, both in public and in private affairs. 2. He was the first to neglect the auspices before engaging the enemy, for he thought that they must fight that day at any hazard. 3. She said that she

had seen the enemy, and that they were taking the city. 4. He wrote to his friends that he had been seriously ill until the spring arrived, but that he was now well again, and would reach London in a week. 5. He told his soldiers that he could be saved from such a disgrace only by their valour; let them therefore all determine with one heart to attack an enemy whom they had already beaten in the field and stripped of his camp. 6. I am satisfied that he would never³ have made use of such language if he had known that Caesar was present. 7. I believe now that he would ask your pardon if he thought that you would grant it. 8. Cicero always maintained that Pompey would not have been⁴ defeated if he had not listened to so many counsellors. 9. I am rather inclined to believe that the reason of the indignation of the soldiers was that their general had given them no booty.

¹ There is no real 'persuasion' here: 'I am persuaded' really means 'I strongly believe.' ² 'honesty': *quod honestum est*; 'expediency': *quod utile est*. ³ 'would never have.' Say 'had never been about to.' ⁴ 'would not have been': use the periphrasis *futurum fuisse ut*, 'that it had been about to be that.'

EXERCISE 46 (CVIII)

(Virtual Oratio Obliqua)

1. It would more often occur to me to complain of my mode of life¹ than to be glad that I was alive.
2. Most writers praise Socrates for having brought down philosophy from the clouds, and for busying

himself² with the life of man. 3. He congratulated me on having saved my country from a great peril, and upon being the most eloquent speaker of my time. 4. The Sicilians complained of Verres because (as they asserted) he had put several Sicilians to death without a trial³. 5. All feel that one who confesses to having slain a man ought not to gaze upon the light of day. 6. He told me that the man whom I saw yesterday died of some sudden illness this morning. 7. They asserted that there was no street in which a house had not been hired⁴ for Otho. 8. He ordered the chickens to be thrown into the water that they might drink at least, as they would not eat. 9. He dismissed his legates unjustly, and in spite of my remonstrances, on the ground that they had mismanaged the affair. 10. Cicero reproached Antony with having acted towards him in an unfriendly manner, inasmuch as he had read a letter of his aloud⁵ in open court.

¹ 'my mode of life': say 'that I so lived.' ² 'To busy oneself with': *versari in*. ³ Say 'unheard' or 'their cause having been un-pleaded' (*indictus*). ⁴ 'To hire': *conducere*. ⁵ 'To read aloud': *recitare*.

EXERCISE 47 (CXII)

(Indirect Question)

1. Upon the murder of Caesar, Antonius addressed the multitude, and asked them why their imperator had been slain. With one voice they replied that it was because he loved the people. 2. Had Caesar been slain at that time, it is uncertain whose leader-

ship the people would have followed ; certainly not that of¹ Antony. 3. He was anxious to know what we thought of his plan, and on what day we would inform² him of our decision. 4. I have often before now observed, Romans, how much the patricians despise you, how often they have deemed you unworthy to be³ in the same city, and enclosed by the same walls as themselves. 5. I shall ask them whether they mean to prevent a plebeian from living next door to a patrician, or standing in the same forum with him. If they say *no*⁴, I shall ask for what reason they are seeking to annul all marriages between patricians and plebeians. 6. I beseech you, Publius, to tell us where our legions are, whether you have been deserted or have yourself deserted your commander and your army ; whether we are this day conquerors or conquered ; whether we are about to acquire a new province, or to fight for our own country.

¹ How must 'that of' be translated ? ² 'would inform him' is equivalent to 'were about to inform him.' ³ Use *qui*. See Syntax, § 154 (2). ⁴ 'To say no': *negare*.

EXERCISE 48 (CXIII)

(Indirect Question)

1. Paradox¹ as it may seem, it is impossible to say whether Cicero or Cato contributed most to the downfall² of the republic. 2. The question at that time was³ whether Carthage should be⁴ destroyed, or be handed over unharmed⁵ to the Carthaginians.

3. Even the most strong-minded⁶ people are sometimes uncertain what to seek for, what to avoid⁴.
 4. Some one or other⁷ asked Caesar why he paid so much attention to Cicero. 'You had better tell me,' he replied, 'why some animals are caught by grain, and some by chaff.' 5. Being uncertain how far the Gauls might push⁸ their advantage⁹, he gave it as his opinion¹⁰ that they should pitch their camp where they were, and await events¹¹. 6. It can be of no consequence¹² to you whether I am in pain or not. 7. There is much room for doubt¹³ as to what course we ought to take, but I will explain to you at once my own feelings¹⁴ in the matter.

¹ A 'paradox' is that which is contrary to received opinion, or to what is apparently true. ² Use *perdere*. ³ 'The question was': use the Verb *quaerere* or *agere*. ⁴ Note that when a Delib. Subj. is turned into an Indirect Quest., the Subj. of Deliberation (so to speak) is lost; one Subj. only survives. See Syntax, § 157 (7). ⁵ *incolumis*. ⁶ Use *constans*. ⁷ *Nescio quis*. Note that *nescio quis* (like *mirum quantum*, *immane quantum*, *valde quam*, &c.) is treated as one word, and has no influence on the construction. ⁸ What does 'push' mean? Use *exercere* or some similar word. ⁹ *victoria*. ¹⁰ 'To give it as one's opinion' is always *censere*. ¹¹ Say 'what should happen.' ¹² Use *interesse*. ¹³ Use the verb *dubitare*. ¹⁴ Use *sentire*.

EXERCISE 49 (CXIV)

(Indirect Question)

1. The next day he met¹ Antony in the street; Antony asked him why he had left his province. 'To raise the price of votes² at Rome,' was his rejoinder.
2. A young gentleman, desirous of getting a

character for³ wit, once⁴ asked a barber whether he had ever shaved a monkey. 3. The barber replied that he had not, but that if he would be pleased to sit down, he would see what he could do in that direction.

4. A lady of an excitable temper once asked William Whiston why it was that woman had been made out of the rib of man. 5. 'I do not know,' said he, 'whether the reason assigned to me will be agreeable to you, but I have been informed by those who know that the rib is the most crooked⁵ part of the body.'

6. I remember once seeing a very curious inscription on a tombstone. It ran⁶ thus: 'Under this stone James Burnett lies: Nobody laughs nor nobody cries: Where he's gone, and how he fares, Nobody knows nor nobody cares.'

¹ 'To meet': *obviam ire* with Dat. ² Say 'that votes may sell the dearer.' Use *veneo* (= *venum eo*). ³ Say 'who desired to be thought.' ⁴ Beware of using *semel*, which means 'once' as opp. to 'twice,' &c. ⁵ *pravus*.
⁶ What does 'it ran' mean?

EXERCISE 50 (CXV)

(*Oratio Obliqua*)

1. It has been often said that there is only one thing which a man cannot pardon in¹ a woman. 2. He will allow her² with indifference³ to be more beautiful, to sing better, and to be more prettily dressed; 3. but he considers that intellect has always been man's peculiar⁴ province. 4. If she show learning⁵ in her conversation, he will declare she is

talkative ; if wit, he will pronounce her ill-natured.
 5. There are some, indeed, who think every beautiful woman clever—at least, so long as she preserves⁶ her beauty and her youth.

6. Even Madame de Stael admits that she perceived, as she grew old⁷, that men were not able to discover that same wit in her at fifty which she had possessed at five-and-twenty ; 7. yet she was the wittiest of her sex, and every one knows that the attractions of her person were not equal to those of her mind.

¹ 'in' ; say 'to.' ² Say 'will confess that she is.' ³ The Latin equivalent for 'indifferent' is *securus*: lit. 'without care' (*sine cura*). ⁴ Use *proprius*, with the proper Case.
⁵ Say 'show herself learned': *se praeberere* or *praeestare*.
⁶ Say 'so long as she remains beautiful': use the Subj.
⁷ Every Dependent Clause in Orat. Obliq. must have its Verb in the Subj. See Syntax, § 120.

EXERCISE 51 (CXVI)

(Oratio Obliqua)

1. A certain man was accused of having broken a kettle¹ which he had borrowed² from a friend. 2. The counsel³ who was defending his case⁴ informed the judge before⁵ whom it was being tried⁶ that he had three pleas to advance⁷. 3. For, in the first place, he declared that the kettle was cracked when his client⁸ had received it ; 4. in the second place, that it was whole⁹ when he had returned it ; 5. and lastly, that he had never had it at all.

¹ olla. ² 'To borrow': *mutuari* ; of money, *pecuniam mutuam sumere*. ³ 'counsel': *patronus*. ⁴ Use the phrase *causam agere*. ⁵ *apud*. ⁶ See n. 4. ⁷ *pro-*

ferre: use the Subj. Or use the phrase *excusare aliquid*, 'to allege something as an excuse.' ⁸ *is cuius causam agebat*: the defendant in a civil suit may also be called *is unde petebatur*. ⁹ 'Whole' meaning 'uninjured' is *incolumis*. *Integer* also might be used.

EXERCISE 52 (CXVII)

(Continuous Speeches in Oratio Obliqua)

Turn the following into Oratio Obliqua, (1) After a Present Tense, (2) After a Past Tense.

'Quid expectabitis, patres conscripti? si decemviri finem pertinaciae non faciunt, ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? quod autem istud imperium est, decemviri, quod amplexi tenetis? tectis ac parietibus iura dicturi estis? non pudet, lictorum vestrorum maiorem prope numerum in foro conspici quam togatorum aliorumque? quid, si hostes ad urbem veniant, facturi estis? quid, si plebs mox, ubi parum secessione moveatur, armata veniat? occasune urbis vultis finire imperium?—atqui aut plebs non est habenda, aut habendi sunt tribuni plebis: nos citius caruerimus patriciis magistratibus quam illi plebeiis.'

EXERCISE 53 (CXVIII)

(To be turned into Oratio Recta)

Quanto opere illos contemnerent patres se et ante videri animadvertisse, tum tamen maxime quod adeo atroces in eas rogationes coorti essent. Ecquid sentirent in quo contemptu viverent? quod spirarent,

quod vocem mitterent, patres indignari, quin etiam nefas dicere esse consulem plebeium fieri. Dum nullum fastidiretur genus in quo eniteret virtus crevisse imperium Romanum: si quidem nemo post reges exactos de plebe consul factus esset, nullamne rem novam institui debere? et quod nondum esset factum, id ne si utile quidem esset, fieri oportere?

EXERCISE 54 (CXIX)

(Continuous Oratio Obliqua)

There was nothing, he declared, which the Carthaginian general at that moment feared less, than that they, besieged and attacked as they were, should make an attack on his camp. Let them dare to do what the enemy believed to be impossible. The task was easy from the very fact that it seemed most difficult. He would himself lead them out in the third watch; he had ascertained that the enemy kept no proper guard, and with the first assault they would capture his camp. If they attacked then, there was some hope of success: they had already tested their own strength, and that of their enemy. If they remained where they were, what hope, what refuge, was left for them? If they retreated, who would come to their assistance? Must he tell them once more that in an enemy's country the one chance of safety lay in some immediate success? The enemy had one army near, two more not far away; let them therefore wait for nothing but the opportunity to be afforded by the night following. Let them away, and take

some rest, that they might burst fresh into the enemy's camp, and with the same spirit with which they had guarded their own.

EXERCISE 55 (CXX)

(To be translated (1) Into *Oratio Recta*, (2) Into *Oratio Obliqua*)

I believe that this law¹, which has been brought forward² to cement peace, will but be the cause of fresh dissensions. It will tear asunder two nations which have been joined together for six hundred years; it will break the ties of a common patriotism which, in spite of all the errors of the past, were being surely, if slowly, formed. You will say that³ the Irish have broken the law, because it was not of their own making, and that they will observe⁴ no laws which are not made by themselves. If this indeed be so, the fate of the measure now before you is doomed⁵ already: you are but adding one more to the laws made by you only to be broken by them. I prefer to ask, is the law, as it now stands, just in itself? If it be not just, it is our duty to amend it; but if it be a just law, it is no less our duty to enforce it⁶, and to hand down to our children unbroken the inheritance⁷ of our forefathers.

¹ A law was called *rogatio* while under discussion, = 'a Bill.' ² Use *ferre*. ³ *At* or *at enim* are used in a speech to anticipate objections: 'but you will say that.' ⁴ Say 'obey': *obtemperare* or *parere*. ⁵ Use some equivalent phrase. ⁶ Use *valere*: *valent leges*, 'the laws are enforced.' ⁷ Say 'what we have received from.'

EXERCISE 56 (CXXIII)*(Various Substantival Clauses with ut, ne, &c.)*

1. The senate passed a decree that the consuls should see that the state suffered no harm¹. 2. I was persuaded that he would come: for I had begged him not to forget his old associates, and he had promised that he would come if possible. 3. He caused the jury to acquit² his brother of the charge of bribery: for he had ordered some soldiers to stand at the door and ask each juror how he intended to vote. 4. It has often happened that the best candidates have been rejected³ by the people out of ignorance⁴ of the public services which they have rendered. 5. The dictator ordered the master of the horse not to leave the camp till he himself should return. 6. I have ordered the tribunes to send for the fugitives and bring them back.

¹ The technical form in which the *decretum ultimum* or *supremum* was passed was, *videant consules ne quid detrimenti res publica capiat*. ² After Verbs of causing, happening, &c. the Imperf. is used, even of a single event. ³ Use the Imperf. See Syntax, § 157. ⁴ Note that the ignorance belongs to the people.

EXERCISE 57 (CXXIV)*(Substantival Clauses with ut, ne, &c.)*

1. A soothsayer warned Caesar not to go to the senate that day. 2. He prayed Dolabella to set out for Macedonia. 3. I am so far from yielding to the enemy that I have conquered them. 4. I am still

of the opinion that we should do nothing but what seems agreeable to Caesar. 5. Our long friendship, and your unfailing kindness towards me, have encouraged¹ me to write and tell you what I considered at once conducive² to your safety, and not inconsistent³ with your self-respect. 6. On the first day on which the senate was consulted, it decreed that a double tribute should be imposed that year. 7. He proposed a motion to the people that no soldier should be prejudiced⁴ in consequence of having taken part in the secession.

¹ *Hortari* only of *persons*. ² Use either *utilis* or the Verb *conducere ad*. ³ 'To be inconsistent with': *abhorrere ab*. ⁴ Use the phrase *fraudi* or *vitio esse alicui*.

EXERCISE 58 (CXXV)

(*Substantival Clauses with ut, ne, &c.*)

1. A law was passed forbidding any one in future to hold a meeting of the comitia outside the city. 2. He begged me to defend him against his own father, should he claim from him five million¹ sesterces. 3. If anything new² occurs, I shall take care to inform you of it. 4. He was so far from conciliating his enemies that he did not satisfy even his friends. 5. Pompey hastened to be present when the whole people congratulated me on my return from Cilicia. 6. It seldom happens that a man recovers if attacked by disease after his seventieth year. 7. Let us therefore grant this to the philosophers, that the wise man is always happy.

8. So far was he from desiring to have the province of Macedonia allotted to him², that we could scarcely prevail upon him to leave Rome when he had obtained it.

¹ See Pref. Note to **Ex. 33.** ² Put 'new' in the Gen.

³ Say 'that he should gain by lot' (*sortiri*).

EXERCISE 59 (CXXVI)

(Substantival Clauses, various)

1. It is quite impossible that I can forgive a man who has inflicted on me so great an injury. 2. It has never happened to me to be accused of ingratitude, and this circumstance is a very great consolation to me at the present moment. 3. Orders were given not to spare a single person who had been present at the burning of the city. 4. It frequently happens that men are ungrateful to those who have heaped upon them the greatest benefits. 5. It frequently happened that Caesar attacked his enemies before they were aware that he was on the march. 6. I will cause you to repent bitterly of having abused one who has hitherto shown himself to be your best friend. 7. I will cause you to repent of your ingratitude towards me.

EXERCISE 60 (CXXIX)

(Final Clauses)

1. He used always to praise those of his scholars who answered well, that they might become more¹

fond of reading. 2. To tell the truth², I remained for two years abroad after I had fulfilled my term of office³ to avoid being overmuch praised by my countrymen on my return. 3. He would not refuse favours even to⁴ his enemies, that no one might be able to reproach him with ingratitude⁵. 4. It is commonly reported that he forgave his enemies that no one might be able to reproach him with cruelty. 5. Most men will say that he has left the city to avoid saluting the new consul. 6. I will never bring myself⁶ to say what I know is not true in order to please the dictator. 7. I know not what to think about these things, much less⁷ can I write about them. 8. But to return to the point from which I started, I made that speech with the express object of enabling him to make an apology⁸ to me.

¹ Use *eo* with a Comparative. ² *Ut vera dicam*. ³ Use the phrase *fungor officio*. ⁴ 'Not even' is *ne . . . quidem*: remember the emphatic word must always be placed between the two words. ⁵ Say 'of an ungrateful mind.' ⁶ Say 'never will be brought.' ⁷ 'much less': *nedum*, either with a single Noun, or with a Verb in the Subj. ⁸ 'To make an apology': *satisfacere*.

EXERCISE 61 (CXXXI)

(Consecutive Clauses)

1. There is no swiftness which¹ can compare² with that of the mind. 2. Indignation is such an affection of the mind as causes a man³ to hate what is evil. 3. He has conducted himself in such a manner that he cannot be held to be in possession

of his senses¹. 4. The infantry charged with such² impetuosity, that, had not night come on, they would have captured³ the camp. 5. He may indeed tell the truth, but⁷ no one believes him even on his oath. 6. He left so suddenly that, had not his wife informed me of his intention, I should never have seen⁸ him again in life. 7. The matter has turned out so badly that I shall displease those whom I particularly⁹ wished to serve. 8. So little¹⁰ did he succeed in gaining popularity that he alienated even his best¹¹ friends.

¹ Use *qui* in a Consec. sense : see Syntax, § 157. ² What does 'compare' here mean? ³ Use the 2nd Person Subj. = our 'one.' ⁴ *compos sui* or *mentis*. ⁵ Say 'so great': the English 'such' is ambiguous. ⁶ Say 'were about to capture.' ⁷ Use *ita . . . ut*, 'so tells the truth that.' ⁸ Say 'I was not about to.' ⁹ Say 'above all others,' *potissimum*. ¹⁰ Say 'So far from . . . was it that he.' ¹¹ What does 'his best friends' mean?

EXERCISE 62 (CXXXII)

(Consecutive Clauses)

1. There is no difficulty so great that it¹ cannot be surmounted by patience. 2. Verres having been found guilty of extortion², Cicero was so pleased with his success that he never ceased to tell people how great eloquence he had shown. 3. I have nothing more to say; I write this that you may not think that I have forgotten you, but I am so ill that I cannot write without pain. 4. For a long time past the conditions of our life and of public affairs have

been such as to exclude³ all hope for the future. 5. What resources have you in your own homes, I ask, to make up⁴ for the losses you have sustained? 6. He is not a man⁵ to be an example to us, who love our country. 7. The army of the Gauls was indeed formidable in appearance, but⁶ in reality it was more like an undisciplined rabble than an army.

¹ Use *qui* Consec. ² *repetundae*. ³ Say 'that there is no hope remaining.' ⁴ *reparare*. ⁵ Use *is qui*. ⁶ 'was indeed . . . but.' Use here *ita . . . ut*, but note the difference between *ut* of Comparison and *ut* Consec. *Ut fortes sunt, ita sunt fideles*, 'they are as loyal as they are brave': but *ita fortes sunt ut mortem dedecori antepontant*, 'they are so brave that they prefer death to dishonour.'

EXERCISE 63 (CXXXIII)

(Consecutive Clauses)

1. Nothing will prevent me from¹ taking an interest in² philosophy. 2. They deemed any course more safe to take than that of³ establishing their innocence. 3. He will never establish his innocence so completely as to be⁴ able to stand for a public office. 4. He was prevented by the presence of the enemy in great force from crossing the river at the point which he had chosen. 5. Of all the generals that I have ever known, he was the one most fitted to win the favour of his soldiers. 6. Since Caesar's power now extends so far that it has embraced the whole world, would you not rather be safe⁵ at home than unsafe abroad? 7. A merchant cannot become bankrupt⁶ without⁷ involving many other persons in his ruin.

¹ Use *quin* or *quominus*. See Syntax, § 155. ² Use *studere*. ³ Say 'than that they should.' ⁴ Use *ita ut*.
⁵ Distinguish the different words meaning 'safe': *tutus* is 'guarded,' 'protected from danger'; *securus* is 'without care or apprehension,' 'indifferent to danger'; *incolumis* is 'unharméd.' ⁶ 'To become bankrupt': *decoquere*; 'a bankrupt,' *decoctor*. ⁷ Say 'in such a way that he does not.'

EXERCISE 64 (CXXXV)

(Causal and Concessive Clauses)

1. Even though I be innocent, I shall be condemned all the same. 2. My reason for joining Caesar was that the cause¹ of the Republic was lost. 3. Though his disasters are hurrying him to destruction², he yet threatens us all with death. 4. However troublous³ the times be, he remains calm and dauntless. 5. Though I should die for it, I must tell the truth. 6. In spite of the unendurable cold, and difficulties of every description⁴, Hannibal carried his army safely over the Alps. 7. Although the Public Land belonged to the whole people, the patricians occupied the whole of it for⁵ themselves. 8. What a simple man⁶ he is, that he hides nothing from us! 9. Though entering upon⁷ the military profession late in life, Caesar became the greatest general of antiquity⁸.

¹ Omit 'the cause of.' ² Use *ruo*, intrans.: 'is hurrying to.' ³ *turbidus*. ⁴ Say 'though all things were adverse.'
⁵ Omit 'for.' ⁶ Use *homo*. ⁷ 'To enter upon': *attingere*. ⁸ Use a concrete term.

EXERCISE 65 (CXXXVIII)*(Temporal Clauses)*

1. Perhaps you are waiting till he speaks. 2. As soon as he heard this, he took the field, that he might bring on an engagement¹ before the citizens should repent of having declared war. 3. He determined to advance so soon as he should hear that the enemy had landed. 4. Before learning that there were not sufficient soldiers left to guard the city, he had determined to use the utmost caution. 5. Whenever² he heard a man blaming his friends and praising his enemies, he would ask him in which category he placed himself. 6. No sooner had he been made aware of the defeat of the enemy than he proposed that the senate should ordain a public thanksgiving³. 7. Let them do what they like, provided only they do not betray a man who has deserved so well of his country.

¹ Say 'that it might be fought.' ² When *cum* is used in a *frequentative* sense (= 'each time that') the Indic. is used.

³ 'A public thanksgiving': *supplicatio*.

EXERCISE 66 (CXXXIX)*(Temporal Clauses)*

1. He did not enter upon political life¹ until the death of his father² enabled him to espouse openly the cause which he had long secretly favoured. 2. Ten days had not yet elapsed when³ that other infant son was put to death. 3. They kept turn-

ing their eyes and faces in every direction to which the weeping of women and the crash of falling houses attracted them. 4. The war with Veii did not come to an end until the Alban Lake was drained, in accordance with the divine command. 5. I admire you, both⁴ in many other respects⁵, and in this most of all, that⁶ you are no boaster. 6. During the course of the battle of Thrasimene, an earthquake took place, unperceived by either of the armies. 7. He confined himself to the city so long as the Parthians were in the province.

¹ 'To enter upon political life': *attingere rempublicam*.

² Use Abl. Abs.

³ Note that in this sentence, the construction is inverted, the *cum*-clause containing the real apodosis. When this is so, the Indic. must be used, or *cum* placed with its proper clause.

⁴ Use *cum . . . tum*.

⁵ Say

'admire many other things in you.'

⁶ *quod* with the Indic.

EXERCISE 67

(Conditional Clauses)

1. If he were to go there, he certainly would be killed. 2. If I were saying to you that I thought otherwise, I should be lying. 3. If they had been willing to make haste, they would have overtaken the enemy in their retreat. 4. If they had made that concession to us yesterday, neither you nor I would be standing where we are to-day.

EXERCISE 68 (CXLII)

(Conditional Clauses in Oratio Obliqua)

1. If I say so, I am wrong. I know that if I say so I am wrong. I knew that if I said so, I was wrong.

2. Most men believe that if Brutus had not been defeated at Philippi, the commonwealth would not have¹ been overturned. 3. The dictator declared that if Hannibal would give him a fair opportunity, he would engage him immediately. 4. I cannot say what he would do were you to offer him money. It is impossible to say what he would have done if you had offered him money. 5. If Caesar were to conquer Pompey, the commonwealth would be overthrown. Cicero declared that if Caesar were to conquer Pompey, the commonwealth would be overthrown. 6. If Pompey had not left Italy, Rome would not have fallen. Cicero declared frequently that if Pompey had not left Italy, Rome would not have fallen. All men are now of opinion that had not Pompey left Italy, Rome would not have been captured.

¹ Use the periphrasis *futurum fuisse ut*.

EXERCISE 69 (CXLIII)

(Conditional Clauses in Oratio Obliqua)

1. It is certain that unless the English retreat, they will be cut off to a man. It was certain that unless the English had retreated, they would have been cut off to a man. 2. Do you suppose that if Pompey had been victorious he would have spared you alone? Acknowledge that if he were now to return you would be the first to pay the penalty. Acknowledge that if he had returned you would have been the first to pay the penalty. 3. He announced that he would give a crown of gold as a prize to the

man who should first enter the city. 4. I ask what you would do if you were in my place now; and what you would have done had you seen the enemy entering the city. 5. I was so closely connected with Caesar that, if he had been slain in his attack on the city, I should have fallen with him.

EXERCISE 70 (CXLIV)

(Conditional Clauses subordinate to Consecutive Clauses, &c.)

1. I would not have been willing to do what you asked had I not feared that worse things would have befallen¹ me if I had refused. 2. He is so bold that if you were to order him to attack the enemy with a single legion, he would obey you. 3. I envy you your present happiness; but I love virtue so much that if you were to be convicted of treachery, I should envy you no more. 4. Be sure that if the senate had permitted Caesar to stand for the consulship in absence, all these senators would not have been slain, and the Republic would still be standing. 5. He was so far from being a true patriot, that he would have attached himself to Caesar if he had offered him the province of Asia.

¹ Say 'were about to befall me.'

EXERCISE 71 (CXLVI)

(Comparative Clauses)

1. However guilty a man may be, a jury ought to hear all that can be urged in his defence. 2. He

acted just as if he had obtained my consent¹. 3. Alpine flowers are just as beautiful as² they are rare. 4. He is not only wise in counsel, but also brave in action. 5. They are distressed for many other reasons, but for this most of all, that they feel themselves to be despised by the Romans. 6. They were too wary to be caught by such a bait. 7. He is more cunning than wise. 8. I trust that you will reward every man as he has deserved of the state. 9. The more a man knows, the less does he appear to himself to know. 10. Whilst a statesman's³ life is at all times uncertain, so now I am utterly unable to see what I ought to do. 11. He is too rash a man to trust.

¹ Say 'as if I had permitted.' ² 'as beautiful as' may be variously rendered. Use in this exercise *ita . . . ut*, or *tum . . . quum* where you can. ³ 'statesmen': *ei qui in republica versantur*.

EXERCISE 72 (CL)

(*Quin and Quominus*)

1. There is no doubt that the Romans had no just ground for war with the Carthaginians. 2. It is quite impossible that you do not love me, considering that you have always preferred to obtain for me an honour rather than to get it for yourself. 3. I could not but accuse Marius, seeing that the Africans had shown me such kindness when I was amongst them. 4. There is no one who does not think that he is guilty. 5. So con-

vinced were the jury of his guilt, that they could scarcely be restrained from condemning him unheard. 6. He was very near meeting his death on that day: had he not been protected by an armed force, nothing would have prevented the mob from tearing him to pieces. 7. The more silent a man is, the wiser he is generally esteemed.

EXERCISE 73

(Recapitulatory)

1. He caused them all to be put to death. 2. I asked what you would have done. 3. Granted that all these charges be false and groundless. 4. You would have loved him if you had known him. 5. I am inclined to believe that the Germans are indigenous. 6. Socrates declared that nothing was more desirable than virtue. 7. I will ask him what answer he gave to his father yesterday. 8. It is doubtful whether he or his father was the first to offer to turn informer. 9. Caesar repented that he had involved his country in war. 10. Are we to believe everything we hear?

EXERCISE 74

(Recapitulatory)

1. Do not oppose him: he must be indulged in every way. 2. He met me when leaving Rome, and threatened me with exile. 3. The bigger his army grows, the more anxious I am to join it. 4. He was answered at once by all the most learned men.

5. Better sell at any price than go home with your goods unsold. 6. He preferred to be thought a fool to injuring an enemy without cause. 7. She repented of her ingratitude towards her relations. 8. Knowing that they were now seen by the enemy, they thought that they would be killed to a man. 9. It is only by tilling the fields with skill that farmers can become rich. 10. Please send us some of your learned men to teach us Greek letters.

EXERCISE 75

(Recapitulatory)

1. You will gain more true honour by ruling your spirit than by the taking of many cities. 2. I asked him for what price he would sell his house; he replied for one million sesterces. 3. He promised to give me a present of a book if I ran one mile before six o'clock. 4. Though he is a man of much courage, his bodily strength is less than that of most men. 5. He begged that I would stay at Athens one day longer. 6. He said that if asked by the Sicilians he would impeach Verres for extortion. 7. He was so blind that he never would have arrived here unless I had led him. 8. If you were to say so on your oath, I would not believe you. 9. I have ordered my men to charge without further delay. 10. He was so reckless that all his army would have been destroyed if I had not come to the rescue.

PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO CONTINUOUS PROSE

EXERCISE 76

The French Revolution

Upon the outbreak of the Revolution in France, all the most desperate spirits throughout the country were filled with the lust of plunder and revenge. The peasantry everywhere were roused to deeds of violence and blood, and neither age nor sex was spared. The King and Queen, having first resisted the Revolution, and then, when too late, yielded to it, found themselves alike hated by the people and suspected by the nobility. Attempting to escape secretly by the great northern road, they were stopped by certain magistrates at Varennes, were ordered back to Paris (*Lutetia*), and arrived there amid the jeers of the populace. For some months they were kept like prisoners in the Palace; they knew not where to go, or to whom to turn for help.

EXERCISE 77

The Marseillaise

Meantime the provinces cried aloud for action; the longer the delay, it seemed, the more terrible would the end be. And so it proved. The people of Marseilles, in a fury of patriotism and revenge,

flew to arms, and resolved to march to Paris to slay the tyrant. Amid universal enthusiasm, shouting out the famous 'Marseillaise' together at the top of their voices, a battalion, five hundred strong, set out, offering 'Liberty or Death!' to all who opposed them. Night and day they marched, shouting, dancing, drinking all the way; they scarce would stop save to rest; some towns welcomed them, some loathed and insulted them. Weary and footsore, they toiled on many days and nights, for over two hundred leagues. Paris was at length reached; and on that fateful night of August 10th, 1792, the Tuileries (*Palatium*) were stormed.

EXERCISE 78

King George the Third

One day King George the Third when taking a walk into the country reached a hay-field in which only one woman was at work. Upon the king asking her why she was thus alone, and where her companions had gone, she replied that they had gone to town to see the king. 'Then why did you not go with them?' asked the king: 'Do you not think that you would have enjoyed yourself amid the general joy?' 'Not so,' said she: 'I would not give a pin to see the king. And besides, the fools who have gone to town will have to lose a day's pay; and that is more than I can afford to lose, having five children to provide for.' At this the kind monarch put a sovereign into her hand, adding,

'Tell your companions who went to see the king that the king came to see you, and gave you his portrait stamped in gold as a memento of his visit.'

EXERCISE 79

King Croesus

Croesus succeeded his father in the kingdom of Lydia at the age of thirty-five, B. C. 560. He soon became so rich and powerful that his fame attracted to Sardis all the wisest men of Greece, Solon being one of them. Having exhibited to Solon all the treasures which he most valued, the king asked him whom he deemed the happiest of mankind. To his great surprise, the sage answered that no man could be deemed happy until he had finished his life in a happy way. Not long after, Solon having by this time departed, Croesus was visited by a divine retribution for his pride.

EXERCISE 80 (CLV)

Why eight boars?

A young Greek having gone to Alexandria to study medicine, saw, amongst other things, eight boars roasting whole in Antony's kitchen at the same time. Upon this he was mightily surprised, and thought that there must be a vast number of guests coming to sup that night. So he asked one of the officers present what this meant, how many guests there were to be, and why Antony had invited so large

a company. The officer could scarcely forbear from laughing; and informed him that though eight boars were being cooked, there were not more than eight persons in all coming to supper.

EXERCISE 81 (CLVI)

Perils of a cook

'For it frequently happens,' he said, 'that Antony, after having ordered his supper, enters into conversation with some one, and forgets all about it. The order must, of course, be obeyed; but if, after finishing his conversation, he were to find his supper cold, he would perhaps have the cook put to death. Only last night,' he added, 'I thought that he would have died of passion because his supper was served up one minute later than he expected. What was I to say in excuse for such a crime, and to such a prince? Better have twenty boars wasted, rather than incur the anger of so greedy a tyrant.'

EXERCISE 82 (CLVII)

Educational Reform

There was once an ancient University in which the youth of the nation were instructed in all good learning. Of those there assembled, some were wise and some were foolish; there were some who deemed honour the highest good, there were others who cared only for their bodies. These last kept asking of what good was it to know what was the colour of the Trojan horse; and what harm would

happen to a man who did not know the name of the nurse of Aeneas? Let them learn something new and useful; or better still, let them have no work at all to do. So, in order to debate this whole matter, a great meeting was called, and every student individually was asked what he thought.

EXERCISE 83 (CLVIII)

Work without Labour

It turned out that the votes were exactly equal: one half asked that they might have more work to do, the other half that they might have less. At this the authorities were puzzled, knowing not how to satisfy both these wishes at once: till an ingenious youth, skilled in student-nature, declared that he could settle the whole matter satisfactorily. 'It is plain,' he said, 'that those who work would not have asked for more work unless they had worked too much already; nor would the others have asked for less work unless they were doing no work at all. Let us build therefore a new Temple, to be dedicated to the God *Labor Lusor*, and to be called a *Union*: in which work shall be made pleasant to the idle, and pleasure not unprofitable to the worker.'

EXERCISE 84 (CLIX)

A candidate heckled

Many centuries ago there was a great country which was governed by wise laws, and in which all the magistrates were appointed by popular election.

Now it happened that one Marcus desired to be elected a magistrate, and sued the people for their votes. He told them that he had been asked by many of their number to come forward, and that, if elected, he would do his best to serve them, and to make their country great and prosperous. But this did not satisfy the citizens; so they asked him a number of troublesome questions. Amongst other things, he was asked what he would do with a certain large and turbulent island; to which he replied that he would allow the inhabitants to manage their own affairs.

EXERCISE 85 (CLX)

An opportunist Statesman

Some thought this answer wise and good; but there were others who feared that, if this were done, things would be worse than ever. 'Before we can give these islanders this boon,' these said, 'let them cease from their turbulence; they have not shown that they are worthy to be made into a nation by themselves.' Much was said on both sides; and it is not certain whether Marcus would in the end have been elected or not, had he not followed the advice of a very clever friend. 'First show me by your votes,' said he to the people, 'what the greater number of you desire: whatever the majority wish must be right, and that I promise I will do.' So Marcus gained all their votes, and was thought a very great statesman ever afterwards.

EXERCISE 86 (CLXI)*Capture of Tyre by Alexander*

After having overrun Asia with prodigious rapidity, Alexander thus found his progress unhappily retarded, and lost, before a single city, the opportunity of executing many projects of infinitely greater importance. On the other hand, he considered that it would be a great blemish to his reputation, which had done him greater service than his arms, should he leave Tyre behind him, as a proof to the world that he was not invincible. So he resolved to make a last effort with a greater number of ships: manning these with all his finest troops, he fought a second naval engagement, and forced the enemy to draw off their whole fleet to the city. Resistance was now impossible. The Macedonians spared no man that came in their way; for the king had given orders to kill all the inhabitants (those excepted who had sheltered themselves in the temples) and to fire Tyre on every side.

EXERCISE 87 (CLXII)*How Sixtus V sold himself to the Devil*

The Spaniards, who disliked Sixtus the Fifth, used to tell a story that he had sold himself to the Devil in the following manner. Wishing to live to be old, and to enjoy himself while he lived, he promised to surrender himself voluntarily to the Devil if he would allow him to enjoy his office for

six years. Now it happened that a young man, aged 19, had committed a murder at Rome, and was condemned to death by the judges. But, though the youth was guilty, the judges said that he could not be executed, because the law did not permit any one under 20 years of age to be put to death. Thereupon the Pope, vexed that justice should be defeated, answered, without thinking, that if this was the only obstacle, he would lend the youth one of the years of his own life. At the end of five years the Devil appeared, and reminded Sixtus of the promise he had made on the execution of the young man. In vain Sixtus protested that only five out of the six years had passed ; he was carried off at once.

EXERCISE 88 (CLXIII)

Assassination of Julius Caesar

The meeting of Senate took place in the Curia of Pompey. Caesar had been advised to be on his guard on the 15th ; on that morning his wife had a dream which terrified her, and she begged him to stay at home. But he went all the same ; the conspirators awaited him ; and when he came into the Senate House, Tillius Cimber approached, and laying hold of his robe pretended that he had a favour to ask. Thus thrown off his guard, Casca gave him the first blow ; the rest then fell on him ; and the great Caesar fell, pierced by three and twenty wounds.

EXERCISE 89 (CLXIV)*A compliment acknowledged*

Old age, which renders others talkative, imposes silence upon me. In my youth I wrote many long letters, at present I write very short ones, and those only to particular friends. With respect to you, whom I have never seen, whom I know little but love much, I shall write only this:—That your book pleases me, and that I am very grateful for your good opinion. I know that I am unworthy of your praises; but you must indeed love virtue much if you value its shadow so highly! If you now treat me so generously, what kindness would you not have shown a man who had in very truth proved himself to be virtuous?

EXERCISE 90 (CLXV)*Caesar prepares to cross the Rubicon*

When the report of the Senate's action reached Caesar, without losing a moment he addressed his soldiers. He told them what the Senate had done to him, and why they had done it. 'For nine years he had served his country loyally; he had driven the Germans across the Rhine, he had made Gaul a Roman province; instead of thanking him for all this, the Senate had insulted the tribunes who had spoken in his defence. They must now reap what they had sown, and, before many days were past, they would repent bitterly of their rash and unpatriotic

conduct.' With these words the enthusiasm of the soldiers was roused to the uttermost. They all promised to follow whithersoever he might lead them ; and out of the whole army only one officer proved false.

EXERCISE 91 (CLXVI)

Anaxagoras of Clazomenae

Anaxagoras of Clazomenae was famous, not only for his wealth and for the nobility of his birth, but also for the greatness of his mind. In order that he might study philosophy, he repaired to the city of Athens, the nurse of literature in those days. Having there made the acquaintance of Pericles, a young man of great eloquence, and very rich, he instructed him carefully in all the doctrines of philosophy, foreseeing his future greatness. One day he thought that Pericles had treated him with scant respect ; upon this he went home, took to his bed, and declared that he would starve himself to death. Pericles, having heard the circumstances, ran and with tears besought his master to live, and preserve for the world all that learning. Anaxagoras said nothing in reply but this, that those who have need of a lamp must feed it with oil.

EXERCISE 92

Courtesy to the Vanquished

That evening the General gave a supper in his tent to the King. The food served had all been

taken from the Gauls, as the Romans had nothing. The King, with his son and his principal lords, was seated at the chief table, and was waited upon by the General himself, who showed every mark of humility. He would not sit down at the table, though pressed to do so, but said that he was not worthy of so great an honour; nor did it become him to seat himself at the table of so great a King, or of so valiant a man as he had shown himself by his actions that day. He did his utmost to cheer the King, saying, 'Dear Sir, do not make a poor meal because the Gods have not gratified your wishes in the event of this day.'

EXERCISE 93

Athenian Toleration

About twenty years before a similar charge had been brought against Protagoras for having treated the same question in too speculative a manner. For in the beginning of one of his books he had said that, 'whether the Gods did or did not exist, was a question which he could not either affirm or deny: for the life of man was too short for the solution of such a problem.' But it was intolerable to the Athenians that such a question should be a subject of doubt; so ordering all persons who had any copies of this book to bring them to the magistrates, they caused them all to be burned in the market-place: and had not Protagoras himself taken quickly to flight, he would in all probability have been put to death.

EXERCISE 94

Thrown into the breach

Some years after the taking of Rome by the Gauls, it happened that the ground in the middle of the Forum sank down to a great depth, and though great heaps of earth were thrown in, it was all to no purpose, and the hole remained as big as ever. In these circumstances it was resolved to have recourse to the augurs, who declared that if the Romans would have their republic last for ever, they must throw their most precious thing into the gulf. Upon this there was much consultation as to what was the most precious thing in Rome: some said one thing, some another, others made light of the whole affair. At last, when all were beginning to despair, M. Curtius stepped forth and declared that the brave hearts and good weapons of her sons were Rome's most precious possessions. So saying, he leapt headlong into the gulf, and the earth immediately closed over him.

EXERCISE 95

A Non-juror

I was brought before Judge Twisden on the 14th day of March in the year 1663. Having first looked carefully at all the jurors on the bench, I said, 'Peace be amongst you all!' The judge then asked me whether I would swear that I would be faithful to the king. I answered that I was neither a Jew nor a heathen, but that I would do what beseemed

a Christian ; that I had never sworn in my life ; and that I honoured all men, the king not excepted. Then the judge said, 'Thou speakest so loud and lustily that I cannot be heard : wilt thou swear or no ?' To that I answered, 'If thou wert to ask of me what is lawful, I would gladly do it.' Then said the judge, 'I am but the servant of the king, and the king has ordered me to execute the law. Once more I ask thee whether thou wilt swear ?' So when I said I could not, he ordered me off to prison.

EXERCISE 96

Kaffir Innocence

It happened one day that we were making a long descent down a steep road, when an incident occurred which opened the eyes of my Kaffir friends to what they thought a very extraordinary and unnatural state of things. One of their number happened to remark that he was hungry. The officer in command of our men bought him some cakes at a way-side shop. The Kaffir saw the money change hands. 'What thing is this ?' said the Kaffir ; 'do you have to pay for food in this country ?' The officer replied in the affirmative. 'Well I never !' cried the Kaffir in amazement. 'What a country !' Then pondering a little, 'I suppose then,' he continued, 'that if a man had no money, he would starve !' On being told that this was quite possible, he burst into inextinguishable laughter, and explained the absurd system to his companions. They all thought it the best joke

they had ever heard, and laughed to their heart's content.

EXERCISE 97

A Russian wedding present

When a Russian lady is to be married, her father, with a cudgel in his hand, asks the bridegroom whether he chooses that maiden for his bride; to which the other replies in the affirmative. Upon this the father, turning the lady three times round, and giving her three strokes with his cudgel on the back, exclaims, 'I call you to witness that these are the last blows you are to receive from your tender father. I resign my authority, and my cudgel, to your husband; he knows better than I the use of either.' The bridegroom knows decorum too well to receive the cudgel abruptly; he assures the father that the lady will never want it, and that he would not, for worlds, make any use of it; but the father, who knows what the lady may want better than he, insists upon his acceptance of it: upon this there follows a scene of true Russian politeness, while one refuses, and the other offers the cudgel. The whole ends with the bridegroom's taking it; the lady drops a curtsy in token of obedience, and the ceremony proceeds as usual.

EXERCISE 98

Rome in danger

He deliberated long as to the plan he should adopt, and finally resolved on an enterprise too adventurous

to communicate even to his own officers. He was far from sanguine of their obedience if they should know that his project was nothing less than a night assault on Rome. Accordingly he bade them prepare to march on the 26th of August against a neighbouring city which he did not name. The town was wealthy, he said, but they must not offer violence to the inhabitants either in their persons or in their property: any loss of booty would be compensated by increase of pay. Why should his plans be imperilled by their eagerness for plunder? It is quite certain, however, that Rome would not have been spared but for the neglect of the soldiers to obey his precautions which led to the failure of the design.

EXERCISE 99

Who are my enemies?

A Chinese Emperor being told that his enemies had raised an insurrection in one of the distant provinces, 'Come then, my friends,' said he, 'follow me and I promise you that we shall quickly destroy them.' He marched forward, and the rebels submitted upon his approach. All now thought that he would take the most signal revenge, but were surprised to see the captives treated with mildness and humanity. 'How!' cries his first minister, 'is this the manner in which you fulfil your promise? Your royal word was given, that your enemies should be destroyed; and, behold, you have pardoned all, and even caressed some!' 'I promised,' replied the

Emperor, with a generous air, 'to destroy my enemies: I have fulfilled my word; for, see! they are enemies no longer; I have made friends of them.'

EXERCISE 100

Battle of the Allia

The Gauls are said to have attacked Clusium on the invitation of one of the nobles of the place. While they were engaged in the siege, ambassadors came from Rome to see how things stood and to order the Gauls not to attack the allies of the Roman people. But when these ambassadors violated the law of nations by fighting in the army of the Clusians against the Gauls, and when the Roman people refused to deliver up the culprits for punishment, Brennus, the king of the Gauls, at once set out with all his forces to attack Rome itself. The two armies met on the banks of the Allia, a small stream about ten miles distant from the city. The fierce onset of the barbarians struck the Romans with such panic that, without striking a blow, they fled precipitately, some towards Rome and others across the Tiber to Veii.

EXERCISE 101

The biter bit

A very good story is told of Chief Baron O'Grady, who was trying a case in an assize town where the court abutted on to the fair green, on which a fair

was going on at the time. Outside the court there were tethered a number of asses; and just as a learned counsel was proceeding to address the jury, one of these began to bray; whereupon the Chief Baron interrupted the speaker and begged him to wait a moment, as he could not hear two asses speaking at one time. At this the court roared with laughter, and the advocate grew red; but before an hour had passed the advocate had his revenge. It happened that the judge was in full swing of summing up when—who shall say by counsel's contrivance or not?—another ass struck in. In a twinkling the learned counsel jumped up, put his hand to his ear, and begged his lordship to speak a little louder since, as he put it, 'there was a most dreadful echo in the court.'

EXERCISE 102.

Damon and Pythias

Who has not heard of the famous friendship between Pythias and Damon? It was during the reign of Dionysius of Syracuse, when all the noblest spirits were imprisoned or put to death, that a certain Pythagorean philosopher, called Pythias, amongst others, incurred the tyrant's resentment. Sentenced to death, and having large properties in Greece, he entreated to be allowed to return thither to arrange his affairs. Upon the tyrant's laughing his request to scorn, Pythias told him he had a friend called Damon who would stand surety for him, and who

had promised he would die in his stead should he himself not return. Dionysius at last consented; time went on; no Pythias appeared; but Damon continued serene and content, his trust in his friend so perfect that he did not even grieve because he had to die for a faithless friend. At length the fatal hour arrived: a few minutes more, and Damon would without doubt have been executed had not Pythias appeared at that very moment, and embraced his friend, expressing great joy that he had arrived in time.

EXERCISE 103

Judge Hale

When he was practising in the courts, differences were often referred to him, which he settled; but he would accept of no reward for his pains, though offered by both parties together, after the agreement was made; for he said that 'in those cases he was made a judge, and a judge ought to take no money.' If they told him that he lost much of his time in considering their business, and that he ought to be paid for that, his answer was (as one that heard it told me), 'can I spend my time better than to make people my friends? Must I have no time allowed me to do good in?' He was naturally a quick man, yet by much practice on himself, he subdued that to such a degree that he would never run suddenly into any conclusion concerning any matter of importance; and he was often heard to say, that he had observed

many witty men run into great errors because they did not give themselves time to think.

EXERCISE 104

Why we need a Navy

On the 23rd of April, 1778, there occurred an event at the residence of Lord Selkirk, close to Kirkcudbright, which made much noise in the country—being the last piratical attempt which was ever made by an enemy upon the shores of Britain. At 11 o'clock of the forenoon a party of about thirty men, well armed, under the command of two officers, landed from a small boat upon the island, marched straight up to the house, and surrounded it on every side. The officers then coolly walked in, and asked to see the master of the house. His Lordship happened to be away, in England : but his lady, who appears to have been a woman of courage and sagacity, told her servants to show them at once upstairs. Preserving her calmness while every one else in the house was in a prodigious fluster, she asked the officers what they wanted. They behaved towards her with the utmost politeness, and informed her that their intention had been to carry off his Lordship and hold him to ransom as their prisoner ; but that as he was unfortunately absent, they would content themselves with carrying off whatever silver plate there was in the house. This they begged her to collect at once, and place at their disposal without further ado.

EXERCISE 105

An Irish Patriot

'If I want to build a wall,' Blake answered, 'I use the stone that is nearest me. It may not be the best, but it is the handiest to come by. Those Stuarts may be all you say; and if the prince had taken my advice and gone to Ireland, maybe we should have had better luck with him. But that is neither here nor there. You trust now to France. So do I: but the French will only help us if we help ourselves; and how are we to do that? We can't fight England in the field, we are too divided: but we can be a thorn in her side. We can worry her, we can laugh at her laws and break them. We can keep the fire smouldering till we choke her with the smoke of it. She can't let loose her dragoons to cut us to pieces as she used to do. Her own hands are not clean enough, and the world would cry shame on her; she is mighty sensitive about the world's opinion. Well, then, let us show France that, peace or no peace, there will be always war between us and the English; and then, as you say, our turn will come. But we must do our part first, and I want you to do yours.'

EXERCISE 106

What is Education?

The commissioners from Virginia acquainted the Indians that there was at Williamsburg a college for educating youth; and that, if they would send half

a dozen of their young lads to that college, the Government would take care they should be well provided for, and instructed in all the learning of the white people. The Indians deferred their answer till the day following, when their speaker began as follows: 'You, who are wise,' says he, 'must know that different nations have different ideas of things, and you will not take it amiss if our ideas of this kind of education happen not to be the same with yours. Several of our young people were formerly brought up at your colleges; but when they came back to us they were bad runners, unable to bear either cold or hunger, knew neither how to build a cabin, take a deer, or kill an enemy; they were totally good for nothing. We are, however, not the less obliged for your kind offer; and to show our grateful sense of it, if the gentlemen of Virginia will send us a dozen of their sons, we will instruct them in all we know, and *make men of them.*'

EXERCISE 107

A mixed character

During his lifetime Paolo was the favoured one of Heaven and of fortune. He was handsome and of a gracious aspect, pleasant and benign; eloquent in his conversation, and of great prudence; and every gesture harmonized with his words and manner. In his desire to please all, even strangers, if perchance he was unable or unwilling to serve them, he showed himself so gracious and so willing, that they left him

satisfied and pleased. He was much given to the love of women ; and he was greatly loved by them, by reason of his delicate and lordly bearing. But there was a very different side to this in the character of Paolo. We hear that on one occasion he had it in his mind to murder four citizens of Perugia, his enemies. He looked calmly on while his kinsmen Eusebius and Thaddeus, who had been accused of treason, were hewn to pieces by his guard. His wife, Hippolita, was poignarded on her Roman farm : on hearing the news, he ordered a festival in which he was engaged to proceed with redoubled merriment.

EXERCISE 108

Never be in a hurry

Nelson's quick brain, however, soon found a resource. He sent a boat ashore with a white flag to the Prince, together with a letter informing him that if hostilities were kept up any longer he would be obliged to burn the ships he had taken, without being able to save the brave Danes who had defended them. Having written the letter with his solitary left hand, he ordered his secretary to close it carefully with wax. The sailor who was sent to fetch the wax was killed while on his message. 'Send another messenger,' said Nelson : and when the wax was brought he sealed the letter with leisurely care. Some time afterwards some one asked him why, in circumstances so urgent, he had lingered over such details. Nelson replied that if a letter carelessly

fastened had reached the Prince, he would have concluded that it was sent off in a hurry, and that the British had some very pressing reasons for the hurry.

EXERCISE 109

Nelson on Peace and War

I, my Lords, in different countries, have seen much of the miseries of war. I am therefore, in my inmost soul, a man of peace. Yet I would not, for the sake of peace, however fortunate, consent to sacrifice one jot of England's honour. Our honour is inseparably bound up with our interests. Hitherto there has been nothing greater than the faith, the generous public sympathies, the resistless power, the unconquerable valour of the British nation. Wherever I have served in foreign countries, I have seen these qualities acknowledged as forming part of our national character. The advantages of such a reputation are not to be lightly brought into hazard. Anxious therefore as I am to pay all possible regard to the material interests of this country, and to promote every measure which may bring to it the untold blessings of peace, I rejoice to know that the king has announced his intention to place the national honour before the national interests; and that while peace is to be ever the constant object of his diplomacy, he has resolved to put first the maintenance of our dignity, knowing well that no peace founded upon national dishonour could be either beneficent in itself or enduring in its results.

EXERCISE 110*How our enemies see us*

Who is ignorant of the vanity and arrogance of the Romans?—a nation nursed in sedition, untractable, and scorning to obey, unless they are too feeble to resist. When they promise to serve, they aspire to reign; if they swear allegiance, they watch the opportunity of revolt; yet they vent their discontent in loud clamours if your doors, or your counsels, are shut against them. Dexterous in mischief, they have never learnt the science of doing good. Odious to earth and heaven, impious to God, seditious among themselves, jealous of their neighbours, inhuman to strangers, they love no one, by no one are they beloved; and, while they wish to inspire fear, they live in base and continual apprehension. They will not submit, they know not how to govern: faithless to their superiors, intolerable to their equals, ungrateful to their benefactors, and alike impudent in their demands and their refusals. Lofty in promise, poor in execution, adulation and calumny, perfidy and treason, are the familiar arts of their policy.

EXERCISE 111*New Lands make new men*

It is seldom, we suspect, that absolute dunces go to Botany Bay, but commonly men of active minds and considerable talents in their various lines—who have not learnt, indeed, the art of self-discipline and con-

trol, but who are sent to learn it in the bitter school of adversity. And when this medicine produces its proper effect—when sufficient time has been given to show a thorough change in character and disposition—a young colony really cannot afford to dispense with the services of any person of superior talents. Activity, resolution, and acuteness are of such immense importance in the hard circumstances of a new State, that they must be eagerly caught at, and employed as soon as they are discovered. Though all may not be quite so unobjectionable as could be wished, yet to sit down to dinner with men who have not been tried for their lives is a luxury which cannot be enjoyed in such a country. It is entirely out of the question, and persons so dainty, and so truly admirable, had better settle at Clapham Common than at Botany Bay.

EXERCISE 112

Industry and Honour

Having, then, resolved that you will not waste recklessly, but earnestly use, these early days of yours, remember that all the duties of her children to England may be summed in two words—industry and honour. I say, first, industry, for it is in this that soldier youth are especially tempted to fail. Yet, surely, there is no reason, because your life may possibly or probably be shorter than other men's, that you should therefore waste more recklessly the portion of it that is granted you; neither

do the duties of your profession, which require you to keep your bodies strong, in any wise involve the keeping of your minds weak. So far from that, the experience, the hardship, and the activity of a soldier's life render his powers of thought more accurate than those of other men; and while, for others, all knowledge is often little more than a means of amusement, there is no form of science which a soldier may not at some time or other find bearing on business of life and death.

EXERCISE 113

The East and the West

Yet another danger to the permanence of our rule in India lies in the endeavours of certain well-intentioned people to regulate the customs and institutions of Eastern races in accordance with their own ideas. The United Kingdom is a highly civilized country, and our habits and convictions have been gradually developed under the influence of our religion and our national surroundings. Fortunately for ourselves the people of Great Britain possess qualities which have made them masters of a vast and still expanding empire. But these qualities have their defects as well as their merits, and one of the defects is a slowness to recognize that institutions, which are perfectly suitable and right for us, may be quite unsuited, if not injurious, to other races, and that what may not be right for us to do is not necessarily wrong for people

of a different belief, and with absolutely different traditions and customs.

EXERCISE 114

A Courageous prince

Courage and inflexible constancy formed the basis of this monarch's character. When he was scarcely seven years old, being at dinner with the queen his mother, intending to give a bit of bread to a great dog he was fond of, this hungry animal snapt too greedily at the morsel, and bit his hand in a terrible manner. The wound bled copiously, but our young hero, without offering to cry, or taking the least notice of his misfortune, endeavoured to conceal what had happened, lest his dog should be brought into trouble, and wrapped his bloody hand in the napkin. The queen, perceiving that he did not eat, asked him the reason. He contented himself with replying that he thanked her, but that he was not hungry. They thought he was taken ill, and so repeated their solicitations: but all was in vain, though the poor child was already grown pale with the loss of blood. For he would sooner have died than betrayed his dog, which he knew intended no injury.

VOCABULARY.

[This Vocabulary is complete for the Exercises in Parts I and II. It will also be sufficient for easy Latin Prose generally, such as is contained in the Exercises given in Part III. No larger English-Latin Dictionary need be used; as soon as a student gets beyond a Vocabulary such as this, he should rely on his memory, and his own reading, and constantly consult his Latin-English Dictionary. If a student does not find the exact English word he wants in this Vocabulary, let him look for some equivalent word, or put the meaning in some other way. The parts of Verbs and the Genders of Nouns are not given unless irregular, or in cases where doubt may arise. Adjectives ending in *-us* are declined *-us, -a, -um*, unless stated otherwise. The numbers after Verbs denote the Conjugations; the word *dept.* after a Deponent Verb means that it governs an Accusative.]

abandon, I, desero, 3, -rui, -sertum.

abdicate, I, me abdicō (abl.), or abdicō magistratum.

ability, ingenium, -i; acumen ingenii; (means), opes, -um, f.

able, I am, possum, potui, posse; queo, 4, -ivi or -ii, -itum.

abound, I, abundo, 1.

about (prep. and adv.), circa; (adv.) circiter; fere; ferme.

about (prep.), de.

above (prep.), super (acc. and abl.); supra (acc.).

absent, I am, absum, abfui, abesse.

abstain, I, abstineo, 2, -ui, -tentum.

abundant, largus, -a, -um.

abundantly, affatim.

abuse, I (i. e. revile), male-dico (dat.); (misuse), abu-tor, 3, -usus sum (abl.).

I

accompany, I, comitor, 1.

accomplice, conscius, -a, -um.

accord, of one's own, sua sponte; ultro.

accordance with, in, ex; secundum; in (acc.); perinde ac, etc.

accordingly, itaque.

account, ratio, -onis, f.

account of, on (prep.), propter.

acquaintance, an, familiaris; amicus.

accuse, I, accuso, 1; incuso, 1.

accused, the, reus, rei, m.

achievement, res gesta (usu, in plur.).

acknowledge, I, confiteor, 2, -fessus.

acquire, I, acquirō, 3, -quisivi, -quisitum; potior, 4, -titus (abl.).

acquit, I, absolvo, 3, -solvi, -solutum; libero, 1.

acre, iugerum, -i.

across (prep.), trans (acc.),

I

VOCABULARY.

act, I, ago, 3, egi, actum; to act, agere or se agere; se gerere.
act, factum, -i.
action, res, rei, f.; actio, -onis, f.; to bring an a. against somebody, aliquem reum facere.
active, impiger, -gra, -grum.
activity, agilitas, -atis, f.
actor, histrio, -onis.
add, I, addo, 3, addidi, additum.
address, I, alloquor, 3, -locutus.
address, colloquium, -i.
admire, I, admiror, I (dep.).
admiration, admiratio, -onis, f.
admit, I, admitto, 3, -misi, -missum; (in argument) confiteor, 2, -fessus.
adopt, I, adopto, I; adscisco, 3, -scivi, -scitum.
adorn, I, adorno, I.
advance, I (intrans.), progredior, 3, -gressus sum; (trans.) promoveo, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum; infero, 3, intuli, illatum, inferre.
advantage, fructus, -ūs, m.
adversary, adversarius, -i; inimicus, -i.
advice, consilium, -i.
advise, I, suadeo, 2, suasi, suusum (dat.); moneo, 2.
advocate, patronus, -i.
affair, res, rei, f.; negotium, -i.
affection, amor, -oris; (for parents), pietas, -tatis, f.
afford, I, praebeo, 2, -bui, -bitum; do, I, dēdi, dātum; offero, 3, obtuli, oblatum.

afraid, timidus; I am afraid, vereor ne; timeo ne, etc.
after (prep.), post (acc.).
afterwards (adv.), post, postea; deinde, dein.
after that (conj.), postquam.
again, rursus; iterum (a 2nd time).
again and again, etiam atque etiam.
against (prep.), contra; adversus (acc.).
age, aevum; (time of life) aetas, -atis, f.; (of things) vetustas, -atis, f.
aged, senilis, -e.
ago, abhinc.
agree with, I, assentior, 3, -sensus (dat.); convenio, 4, -vēni, -ventum.
agreeable, acceptus; gratus, -a, -um.
agreement, pactio, -onis, f.; pactum, -i; foedus, -eris, n.; an a. is made, convenit (impers.).
aid, auxilium, -i.
aid, I, iuvo, I; subvenio, 4 (dat.); succurro, 3 (dat.).
air, aer, aeris, m.
alarmed, trepidus, -a, -um.
alike (adv.), iuxta; pariter.
alive, vivus, -a, -um.
all, omnis, -e; all together, cunctus, -a, -um.
alliance, societas, -atis; foedus, -eris, n.; affinitas, -atis; coniunctio, -onis, f.
allot, to, or have allotted to one, sortiri, 4.
allow, I, permitto, 3, -misi, -missum; patior, 3, passus; sino, 3, sivi, situm.

VOCABULARY.

ally, socius, -i.
almost, fere; paene; prope.
alone, solus, -a, -um; unus, -a, -um.
already, iam.
also, quoque (*enclitic*); etiam; necnon; *also* idem.
altar, ara, -ae; altare, -is, *n*.
always, semper.
am, I, sum, fui, esse.
amazed, I am, or am amazed at, stupeo, 2, -ui.
ambassador, legatus, -i.
ambition, ambitio, -onis, *f*.
ambush, insidiae, -arum.
among, inter; or per (*acc.*).
ancestors, maiores, -um.
ancestral, avitus, -a, -um.
ancient, antiquus, -a, -um; vetus, -eris; priscus, -a, -um.
ancients, veteres, -um; antiqui; maiores.
and, et; atque; -que (*enclitic*); ac.
anger, ira, -ae.
angry, iratus, -a, -um; I am angry, irascor, 3, -atus (*dat.*); succenseo, 2, -ui, -sum (*dat.*).
animal, animal, -ālis, *n*.
annals, annales, -ium, *m*.
announce, I, nuntio, I.
annoy, I, vexo, I; ango, 3; (*impers.*) it vexes, piget, 2, -uit or pigitur est.
annul, to, irritum facere.
another, alius, -a, -ud; the other of two, alter, -era, -erum.
answer, I, respondeo, 2, -di, -sum.
ant, formica, -ae.

antagonist, hostis, -is; adversarius, -i; inimicus, -i.
anxiety, sollicitudo, -inis, *f*.; cura, -ae.
anxious, sollicitus, -a, -um; anxius, -a, -um.
any, ullus, -a, -um (*after negs.*); aliquis; quivis; (*as subst.*) quisquam, quaequam, quicquam or quidquam (*after negs.*).
anything you please, quidvis.
anywhere (*after negat.*), usquam; *any whither*, aliquo.
appeal, I, provoco, I.
appeal, intercessio, -ionis, *f*.; right of appeal, ius intercessionis.
appear, I, videor, 2, visus sum; appareo, 2, -ui.
appearance, species, -ei, *f*.
appease, I, placo, I; sedo, I.
apply, I, adhibeo, 2.
appoint, I, creo, I; facio, 3, feci, factum.
approach, I, advenio, 4, -vēni; adeo, 4, adii or adivi; ag-gredior, 3, -gressus.
approach (*subs.*) aditus, -ūs, *m*.; adventus, -ūs, *m*.
approbation, with general, omnibus approbantibus.
approve, I, approbo, I; hoc mihi probatur.
apt (*fit*), aptus, -a, -um; idoneus, -a, -um.
ardour for, studium (*with gen.*).
arise, I, surgo, 3, surrexi, surrectum; orior, 4, ortus sum.

VOCABULARY.

aristocrats, optimates, -ium
or -um.
arm (of a man), braccium,
-i; (*of soldiers*) arma,
-orum; armatura, -ae, f.
armed, armatus, -a, -um.
army, exercitus, -ūs, m.
around (prep.), circa (*acc.*);
(*adv.*) circiter.
arrival, adventus, -ūs, m.
arrive, I, advenio, 3, -veni,
-ventum.
arrow, sagitta, -ae.
art, ars, artis, f.
as, ut; ita . . . ut; sicut.
as (as though), tanquam;
velut; quasi; (*while*), dum.
as . . . as, non minus . . .
quam, or aequē . . . ac.
as far as (prep.), tenus (*abl.*
or *gen.*).
as long as, dum; donec.
as much as, tam . . . quam.
as often as, quoties.
as regards, as to, de; quod
attinet ad.
ascertain, I, comperio, 4,
-peri, -pertum.
ashamed, I am, pudet, 3, -uit
or -itum est (*impers.*).
ask, I, rogo, I; interrogō, I;
peto, 3, -ivi, or -ii, petitum.
ask a question, I, quaero, 3,
-sivi, -itum.
assault, I, adior, 4, -ortus
sum (*dep.*); oppugno, I.
assault, impetus, -ūs, m.; (*of*
a town), oppugnatio, f.
assemble, I (trans.), cogo, 3,
coegi, coactum; (*intrans.*),
convenio, 4, -vēni, -ventum.
assembly, coetus, -ūs; con-
ventus, -ūs; comitia, -orum.

assert, I, affirmo, I; dico, 3,
dixi, dictum.
assign, I, do, I, dēdi, dātum.
assist, I, iuvo, adiuvo, -iūvi,
-iūtum; subvenio, 4, -vēni,
-ventum (*dat.*).
assistance, I bring you, tibi
opem fero; *I come to*
one's, subvenio, subsidio
venio (*dat.*).
assume, I, sumo, 3, sumps-
i, sumptum; assumo.
assurance, confidentialia, -ae.
assuredly, profecto.
asylum, asyllum, -i.
at (prep.), ad; apud (*acc.*); *at*
all (usually with negat.),
omnino.
at once, statim; illico.
at one time, simul.
Athenian, Atheniensis, -e.
Athens, Athenae, -arum.
attach, I, adiungo, 3; *also*
iungo, 3, iunxi, iunctum.
attack, I, oppugno, I; ag-
gredior, 3, -gressus sum.
attack, impetus, -ūs, m.; *I*
make an a. on, aggredior,
3; oppugno, I; adior, 3;
(*in words*) invehor in.
attempt, I, conor, I; tento, I;
volo, volui, velle.
attend to, I, curo, I; animad-
verto, 3, -ti, -sum; operam
do.
attention to (a person), I pay,
colo, 3, -ui, cultum.
attentive, sedulus, -a, -um;
attentus, -a, -um; officio-
sus, -a, -um.
attract, I, capio, 3, cepi,
captum; attraho, 3, -traxi,
-tractum.

VOCABULARY.

attractions (personal), venus-
tas, -atis; decor, -ōris; ve-
neres.

augur, augur, -uris, m.

August, in the month of,
Augusto mense.

*auspice, augurium, -i; au-
spicium, -i.*

auspices, I take the, auspicio, i.
*authority, the (of a magis-
trate, etc.), potestas, -atis;
the authorities, magistratus
(plur.).*

*avail, I, valeo, 2; to avail
oneself of, uti, 3, usus (abl.).*

*avenge, I, ulciscor, 3, ultus
sum.*

*avenger, ultor, -oris; vindex,
-icis.*

avert, I, avertō, 3.

*avoid, I, fugio, 3, fūgi, fugi-
tum; vito, 1; devito, 1;
evito, 1.*

axe, securis, -is, f.

*awake, I, expergiscor, 3, ex-
perrectus.*

*await, I, expecto, 1; maneo,
2, mansi, mansum.*

aware of, I am, see 'I know.'

back, tergum, -i.

back (adv.), retro.

bad, malus, -a, -um.

baggage, impedimenta, -orum.

bait, a, esca, -ae, f.

band, manus, -ūs, f.

*banish, I, expello, 3, -puli,
-pulum.*

bank (of a river), ripa, -ae.

*bankrupt, decoctor, -oris;
to be b., non solvendo esse;
rationes conturbare.*

barbarian, barbarus, -i, m.

barbarous (= cruel), crudelis.

barber, tonsor, -oris.

bard, vates, -is.

barley, hordeum, -i.

barn, horreum, -i.

barren, sterilis, -e.

base, turpis, -e.

*battle, pugna, -ae; proelium,
-i; to join battle, proe-
lium conserere or commit-
tere.*

bay (of the sea), sinus, -ūs.

be, see 'am.'

*bear, I, fero, 3, tuli, ferre,
latum; porto, 1; see 'endure.'*

beard, barba, -ae.

*beast, bestia, -ae; a wild b.,
fera, -ae.*

*beautiful, pulcher, -chra,
-chrum.*

*beauty, pulchritudo, -inis, f;
forma, -ae.*

*because, quia; quod; quando-
quidem.*

*become, I, fio, factus sum,
fieri; it becomes, decet, 2,
-uit (impers.).*

*becoming, decens; quod
deceat; (adv.) decenter.*

*bed, cubile, -is; lectus, -i;
to go to b., cubitum ire.*

bed-chamber, cubiculum, -i.

bee, apis, -is, f.

*befalls, it, evenit, 4; contin-
git, 3.*

*before (prep.), ante (acc.);
prae (abl.); (adv.) antea;
antehac; ante.*

*before that (conj.), ante-
quam; priusquam.*

*beg, I, peto, 3, -ivi or -ii,
-itum; rogo, 1; oro, 1.*

begin, I, coepi, coeptum,

VOCABULARY.

coepisse; incipio, 3, -cepi, -ceptum.
beginning, in the, initio; principio.
behave, to, se gerere; se praeberere.
behind (adv. and prep.), pone (acc.).
behold, I, aspicio; conspicio, 3, -spexi, -spectum.
believe, I, credo, 3, -didi, -ditum.
belong to, I, sum (with gen.).
beloved, dilectus, -a, -um.
below (prep.), infra; subter (acc.); sub (acc. or abl.).
bend, I, flecto, 3, flexi, flexum.
benefit, I, prosum, profui, prodesse (dat.); benefacio, 3, -feci, -factum (dat.).
benefit, a, beneficium, -i.
bequest, legatum, -i.
beseech, I, oro, 1; precor, 1.
besides (adv.), praeterea; in-super; (*prep.*) praeter (acc.).
besiege, I, obsideo, 2, -sedi, -sessum; oppugno, 1.
betray, I, prodo, trado, 3, -didi, -ditum.
between (prep.), inter.
beware, I, caveo, 3, cavi, cautum.
beyond (prep.), ultra (acc.).
bind, I, ligo, 1; vincio, 4, vinxi, vinctum.
bird, avis, -is, f.; volucris, -is, f.; ales, -itis, c.
bitter, amarus; acerbus, -a, -um.
black, niger, -gra, -grum; ater, -tra, -trum.
blame, I, culpo, 1.

blame, culpa, -ae.
blemish, vitium, -i; mendum, -i.
blessed, beatus, -a, -um.
blind, caecus, -a, -um.
blockade, obsidio, -onis, f.
blood, sanguis, -inis, m. cruor, -oris, m.
blow, a, ictus, -ūs; (say 'to be struck' or 'wounded'); (met., of a misfortune), calamitas, -atis, f.
blue-grey, glaucus, -a, -um.
boar, aper, apri, m.
board, tabula; to go on board, navem ascendere.
boast, I, me iacto, 1; glorior, 1.
boaster, a, gloriator.
body, corpus, -ōris, n.; dead body, cadaver, -eris, n.; a body of men, manus, -ūs, f.
bold, audax, -acis.
bone, os, ossis, n.
book, liber, -bri, m.
boon, gratia, -ae; beneficium, -i.
booty, praeda, -ae; spolium, -i; (*gener. plur.*) spolia.
born, I am, nascor, 3, natus sum.
borrow, I, mutuo, 1 (*dep.*).
both, uterque; ambo; both... and, et... et; et... que; cum... tum; tum... tum.
bound, I, contineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum.
bounds, to set, temperare; moderari (dat.).
boundary, finis, -is, m., and sometimes f.
bow, arcus, -ūs; rainbow, pluvius arcus.
boy, puer, -eri.
boyhood, pueritia, -ae.
bracelet, armilla, -ae.

VOCABULARY.

brain, cerebrum, -i.
brains (i.e. *cleverness*), ingenium; mens, etc.
branch, ramus, -i.
brass, aes, aeris, n.
brave, fortis, -e.
bravery, fortitudo, -inis, f.; virtus, -utis, f.
break, I, frango, 3, fregi, fractum.
breast, pectus, -oris, n.
breast-plate, lorica, -ae.
breathe, I, spiro, I.
breeze, aura, -ae.
bribery, ambitus, -ūs, m.
brick, later, -eris, m.; *built* of b., lateritius (adj.).
bridge, pons, pontis, m.
bridle, bit, frenum, -i.
bright, clarus; lucidus, -a, -um.
brilliant, clarus; eximius; nitidus, -a, -um.
bring, I, fero or affero, 3, attuli, allatum, afferre.
bring oneself to, adduci ut (with subj.).
bring back, I, refero, 3, -tuli, -latum, -ferre.
Britain, Britannia, -ae.
brother, frater, -tris.
buffoon, scurra, -ae, m.
build, I, aedifico, I; to b. a (long) wall, ducere murum.
bull, taurus, -i.
bullock, bos, bovis, m.; iuvencus, -i.
burden, onus, oneris, n.
burn, I (trans.), uro or comburo, 3, -ussi, -ustum; incendio, accendo, 3, -di, -sum.
burn, I (intrans.), ardeo, 2, arsi, arsum.

burst, I, rumpo, 3, rūpi, ruptum.
burst into, I, irrumpo, 3, -rupi, -ruptum.
burst open, I, effringo; refringo, 3, -fregi, -fractum.
bury, I, sepelio, 4, -ivi or -iit, -ultum.
business, negotium, -i; res, rei, f.
busy, to, oneself with, versari in.
but, sed; at; verum (emphatic); autem (enclitic).
buy, I, emo, 3, ēmi, emptum.
by (prep.), a or ab; by means of, per (acc.); beside, iuxta (acc.).

Caesar, Caesar, -āris.
calamity, calamitas, -atis; (in war), clades, -is, f.
calends, kalendae, -arum.
calendar, fasti, -orum.
calf, vitulus, -i.
call, I, voco, I; appello, I.
calm, placidus, -a, -um; aequus; tranquillus; quietus.
calmness, aequus animus.
calumny, calumnia, -ae.
camp, castra, -orum, n.
candidate, candidatus, -i; petitor, -oris; to be a c., petere.
candle, candēla, -ae.
cap, pileus, -i.
capable, capax, -acis (with gen.).
capacity (i.e. *cleverness*), ingenium, -i.
capital, capitalis, -e.
captive, captivus, -i; captiva, -ae.

VOCABULARY.

- captor*, qui capit; qui cepit, etc.
capture, *I*, capio, 3, cepi, captum.
capture (e. g. of the city), say 'the city taken'.
carcase, cadaver, -eris, *n*.
care, cura, -ae.
care for, *I*, see 'like'; to take *c. against*, caveo, 2 (*dat.*, or with *de*).
career, see 'life'.
careless, securus, -a, -um.
carry, *I*, fero, 3, tuli, latum, ferre.
carry across, *I*, transporto, 1; traduco, 3; transveho, 3, -vexi, -vectum.
carry off, *I*, abigo, 3, -ēgi, -actum; avertō, 3, -ti, -sum.
carry on, *I* (war, etc.), gero, 3, gessi, gestum.
case (a law term), causa, -ae; it is the case, fit ut (*subj.*).
cast, *I*, see 'throw'.
cast up, to (against anyone), obicere alicui aliquid.
cast up, to (an account), rationem putare, conficere.
cat, felis, -is, *f*.
catch, *I*, capio, 3; assequor, 3, -secutus.
cattle, boves; pecudes.
cause, *I*, facio, 3, feci, factum; efficio, 3, -feci, -fectum.
cause, *I*, facio ut.
cause, causa, -ae.
caution, cura, -ae; with *c.*, caute.
cavalry, equites, -tum; equitatus, -ūs.
- cave*, antrum, -i; spelunca, -ae; caverna, -ae.
cease, *I*, desino, 3, -sii, -sistum; desisto, 3, -stiti, -stitutum.
celebrate, *I*, celebros, 1; *I c. a feast*, festum diem habeo.
certain, certus, -a, -um; a certain one (*pron.*), quidam.
certainly, certe; (*sometimes certo*).
chaff, palea, -ae.
chain, catena, -ae; vinculum, -i.
chair, sella, -ae; cathedra, -ae.
chance, *by*, or 'it chanced that', use forte.
chance, casus, -ūs; fors, forte (*abl.*), *f*.
change, *I*, muto, 1; permuto, 1.
change, a, res novae.
chapel, sacrum, -i; sacellum, -i.
character, mores, -um, *m*.; natura, -ae.
character (good), virtus, -utis, *f*.
character (natural), indoles, -is, *f*.
character (in a play), persona, -ae.
charge, *I*, into, irruo, 3, -ui; irrumpo, 3, -rūpi, -ruptum; impetum facio or invehor in.
charge (of troops), impetus, -ūs.
charge (accusation), crimen, -inis, *n*.
chariot, currus, -ūs.
cheap, vilis, -e; parvi pretii.
cheat, *I*, fallo, 3, fefelli; fraudo, 1.
cheek, gena, -ae.
cheerful, hilaris, -e (and hilarus).

VOCABULARY.

cheese, caseus, -i, *m.*
chicken, pullus, -i.
chief, princeps, -ipis.
child, infans, -antis; puer,
 -eri; filius, -i; puella,
 filia.
children, liberi, -orum.
choose, *I*, opto, *I*; lego, eligo,
 and deligo, 3, -lēgi, -lectum.
Cicero, Cicero, -onis.
circle, orbis, -is, *m.*
circumstance, res, rei, *f.*
citadel, arx, arcis, *f.*
citizen, civis, -is, *c.*
city, urbs, urbis, *f.*; oppi-
 dum, -i, *n.*; *city*, of the
 (*adj.*), urbanus.
civil, civilis, -e.
claim, *I*, vindico, *I*.
clan, gens, -ntis, *f.*
class, classis, -is, *f.*; genus,
 -eris, *n.*
clean, mundus, -a, -um.
clear, *I*, purgo, *I*.
client, cliens, -entis.
climb, *I*, scando, 3, -di, -sum;
 ascendo, conscendo.
close, *I*, claudio, 3, clausi,
 clausum; operio, 4, -ui,
 -rtum.
clothe, *I*, vestio, 4; induo, 3.
clothing, vestitus, -ūs, *m.*
cloud, nubes, -is, *f.*
coat, vestis, -is, *f.*
coast, litus, -ōris, *n.*; ora, -ae.
coax, *I*, blandior, 4 (*dat.*);
 mulceo, 2, -si, -sum.
cobbler, sutor, -oris.
cohort, cohors, -ortis, *f.*
coin, nummus, -i.
cold, frigus, -ōris, *n.*
cold, frigidus, -a, -um.
colleague, collega, -ae, *m.*

collect, *I*, together, colligo, 3,
 -legi, -lectum.
colonist, colonus, -i.
combatants, ei qui pugnant,
 pugnabant, *etc.*
come, *I*, venio, 4, vēni, ven-
 tum; *I come forward*,
 prodeo, 4, -ii, -itum,
come forth, *I*, prodeo, 4, -ii,
 -itum; egredior, 3, -gressus.
come together, *I*, convenio,
 3, -veni, -ventum.
command, *I*, impero, *I* (*with*
dat. and ut); iubeo, 2, iussi,
 iussum.
command, imperium, -i;
 iussum, -i, and iussus, -ūs.
commander, imperator, -oris;
 dux, -ūcis.
commend, commendo, *I*.
commentaries, commentarii.
commissioners, duumviri, tri-
 umviri, *etc.* (*acc. to number*).
commit, *I* (*intrust*), mando,
I; (*of an act*), committo,
 admitto, 3, -misi, -missum.
common, communis, -e;
 publicus, -a, -um; (*ordi-*
nary), quotidianus, -a, -um;
 vulgaris, -e.
commonly, vulgo.
commonplace, mediocris, -e.
commonwealth, respublica,
 rei-publicae.
community (*civil*), civitas,
 -atis; (*more usually*), cives.
companion, socius, -i; comes,
 -itis.
company, societas, -atis, *f.*;
of soldiers, manipulus, -i.
compare, *I*, comparo, *I*;
 confero cum.
compassion, misericordia, -ae.

VOCABULARY.

- compel*, *I*, cogo, 3, coēgi, coactum.
complain, *I*, queror, 3, questus sum.
complaint, querela, -ae.
complete, *I*, expleo, compleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum.
compose, *I*, compono, 3, -posui, -positum; *to be comp. of*, constare ex.
comrade, socius, -i; comes, -itis.
conceal, *I*, celo, 1; occulto, 1; abdo, 3, -didi, -ditum.
concerns, *it*, attinet ad; attineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum; refert; interest (*impers.*).
concerning (*prep.*), de (*abl.*), super (*acc.*).
conciliate, *I*, concilio, 1.
concur with, *I*, consentio, 4, -si, -sum; assentior, 4, -sensus (*dat.*).
condemn, *I*, damno, 1; condemnno, 1.
condition, conditio, -onis, *f.*; status, -ūs.
confer, *I*, confero, 3, -tuli, collatum.
conference, colloquium, -i.
confess, *I*, confiteor, 2, -fessus.
confidence, fides, fidei, *f.*; fiducia, -ae.
conflict, see 'fight.'
confusion, trepidatio, -onis, *f.*
congratulate, *I*, gratulor, 1 (*dat.*).
conjuncture, tempus, -oris, *n.*; discrimen, -inis, *n.*
connect, *I*, coniungo, 3, -nxi, -nctum.
conquer, *I*, vinco, 3, vīci, victum; supero, 1; debello, 1 (*gen. intrans.*).
conqueror, victor, -oris.
conscious, conscius, -a, -um.
consecrate, *I*, consecro, 1; sacro, 1; dedico, 1.
consent, *I*, consentio, 4, -si, -sum; 3, patior, passus; accipio, 3, *etc.*
consist of, *I*, consto, 1, -stiti, -statum.
consolation, solatium, -i; *is a con.*, est solatio (*dat.*).
console, *I*, consolor, 1; solor, 1.
conspirator, coniuratus, -i; (*or use verb.*).
constantly, semper, *or* numquam non.
constitution, *the*, reipublicae forma, *or* status.
consul, consul, -ulis.
consular, consularis, -e.
consulship, consulatus, -ūs, *m.*
consult, *I*, consulo, 3, -sului, -sultum.
contain, *I*, capio, 3, cepi, captum; contineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum.
contend, *I*, certo, 1.
content, contentus, -a, -um (*abl.*).
contest, certamen, -inis, *n.*
contractor, conductor, -oris; redemptor, -oris.
contrary to (*adv. and prep.*), contra (*acc.*); (*conj.*), contra atque.
contribute to, *I*, conduco ad.
conversation, sermo, -onis, *m.*; colloquium, -i.
convict, *I*, convinco, 3, -vīci, -victum; damno, 1.
convoke, *I*, convoco, 1.

VOCABULARY.

cook, *I*, coquo, 3, coxi, coctum.
cook, coquus, -i.
cool, gelidus, -a, -um.
corn, frumentum, -i.
corpse, cadaver, -eris, *n*.
cost, *I*, sto, 1, steti, statum
 (with *abl.*).
cottage, casa, -ae, *f*.
couch, lectus, -i; torus, -i.
council (i.e. *persons deliberating*), consilium.
counsel, consilium, -i; (*at law*), patronus, -i.
counsellors, say '*counsels*,'
 consilia, -orum.
count, *I*, numero, 1; enu-
 mero, 1; habeo, 2.
countenance, vultus, -ūs, *m*.;
 facies, -ei, *f*.
country, terra, -ae; *one's*
native c., patria, -ae; (*as*
opposed to town), rus, ru-
 ris, *n*.
countryman, civis; rusticus,
 -i (*as opp. to townsman*).
courage, virtus, -utis, *f*.; ani-
 mus, -i; constantia, -ae;
 fortitudo, -inis, *f*.
court, of law, iudicium, -i.
courtesy, urbanitas, -atis;
 comitas, -atis, *f*.
courtier, aulicus; e cohorte
 principis; amicus prin-
 cipis.
cover, *I*, tego, 3, texi, tectum.
covetous, avidus, -a, -um
 (*gen.*).
cow, vacca, -ae.
coward, cowardly, ignavus,
 -a, -um; timidus, -a, -um.
crack, *I*, findo, 3, fidi, fissum.
craft, dolus, -i.
crash, fragor, -oris, *m*.

create, *I*, creo, 1; gigno, 3,
 genui, genitum.
crooked, pravus, -a, -um.
crop, seges, -etis, *f*.
cross, *I*, transeo, -ii, -itum;
 traicio, 3, traieci, -iectum.
crowd, turba, -ae; multitudo,
 -inis, *f*.
crown (*sovereignty*), regnum,
 -i.
crown (*garland*), corona, -ae.
cruel, crudelis, -e; saevus,
 -a, -um.
cruelty, crudelitas, -atis, *f*.
cry, *I*, clamo, 1; (i.e. *weep*).
 fleo, 2, flevi, fletum.
cultivate, *I*, colo, 3, colui,
 cultum.
cup, poculum, -i; calix, cali-
 cis, *m*.
cure, *I*, medeor, 2 (*dat.*);
 sano, 1.
custom, mos, moris, *m*.; con-
 suetudo, -inis, *f*.
customary (*usual*), usitatus.
cut, *I*, seco, 1, -ui, -ctum;
 caedo, 3, cecidi, caesum;
 scindo, 2, scidi, scissum.
cut down, *I*, recido, 3, -cidi,
 -cisum.

dagger, pugio, -onis, *m*.
daily, quotidie; in dies.
damp, *I am*, madeo, 2.
damp, humidus, -a, -um.
danger, periculum, -i; discri-
 men, -inis, *n*.
dare, *I*, audeo, 2, ausus sum.
daring, audacia, -ae.
daring (*adj.*), audax, -acis.
dark, obscurus, -a, -um;
 ater, -tra, -trum.

VOCABULARY.

darkness, caligo, -inis, *f.*;
tenebrae, -arum.
darling, deliciae, -arum
(*plur.*).
dart, telum, -i; spiculum, -i;
iaculum, -i; *all n.*
dash, *I*, affligo, 3, -flixi,
-flictum.
daughter, filia, -ae; *daugh-*
ter-in-law, nurus, -ūs, *f.*
day, dies, -ei, *m.* (*sometimes*
f.).
day after day, de die in diem.
day, for the, in diem.
day, the, before, pridie.
dead, mortuus, -a, -um; *a*
dead body, cadaver, -eris, *n.*
deaf, surdus, -a, -um.
deal with, to, agere cum.
dear (highly valued), carus,
-a, -um; dulcis, -e; gratus,
-a, -um; (*costly*), pretiosus,
-a, -um; magni; nimii.
death, mors, mortis, *f.*
death, to put to, morte adfi-
cere.
debate, *I*, disputo, 1.
debt, aes alienum, aeris
alieni, *n.*
debtor, debitor, -oris.
deceive, *I*, fallo, 3, fefelli,
falsum; decipio, 3, -cepi,
-ceptum.
decemvir, decemvir, -viri.
decide, *I*, decerno, 3, -crēvi,
-crētum; *I resolve*, statuo,
3, -ui, -ūtum; constituo, 3.
decision, iudicium, -i, *n.*; arbi-
trium, -i, *n.*; sententia, -ae.
declare, *I*, declaro, 1; dico,
3; profiteor, 2, -fessus sum;
(*of war*), indico, 3.
decline, *I*, recūso, 1.

decree, *I*, decerno, -crēvi,
-crētum.
decree, decretum, -i, *n.*
dedicate, *I*, dedīco, 1; dīco,
1; consecro, 1.
deed, res, rei, *f.*; factum, -i.
deem, *I*, puto, 1; habeo, 2;
duco, 3; aestimo, 1.
deep, altus, -a, -um; pro-
fundus, -a, -um.
deer, cervus, -i.
defeat, *I*, vinco, 3, vīci, victum.
defeat, clades, -is, *f.*; *for*
'the defeat of A.' say '*A.*
defeated.'
defend, *I*, defendo, 3, -di,
-sum; tueor, 2, tuitus (*or*
tutus).
defendant, reus, -i.
defile, saltus, -ūs; fauces,
-ium, *f.*
delay, *I*, moror, 1; demoror,
1; cuncto, 1.
delay, mora, -ae; cunctatio,
-onis, *f.*
deliberate, *I*, delibero, 1;
consulo, 3, -sului, -sultum.
deliberation, deliberatio, -onis,
f.; consultatio, -onis, *f.*;
there is need of d., consulto
opus est.
delight, *I (trans.)*, delecto, 1;
oblecto, 1; iuvo, 1, iūvi,
iūtum; *I delight in*, gaudeo
in *or* quod.
demand, *I*, posco, 3, poposci;
postulo, 1.
deny, *I*, nego, 1.
depart, *I*, abeo, 4, (-ivi *or*) -ii,
-itum; discedo, 3, -cessi,
-cessum.
departure, *use a verb.*
dependent, obediens; subiec-

VOCABULARY.

tus; *to be d.*, parens et obediens esse.
deprive, I, privo, 1; spolio, 1.
deputation, legatio, -onis, *f.*
descendants, posterī; nepotes; *the d. of*, ex . . . nati.
desert, I, desero, 3, -rui, -sertum; linquo, 3, liqui.
deserter, transfuga, -ae, *m.*
deserve, I, mereo, 2; mereor, 2 (*dep.*); *to des. well of*, bene mereri de.
design, consilium, -i; propositum, -i.
desirable, optabilis, -e; expectendus.
desire, I, cupio, 3, -ivi and -ii, -itum; volo, volui, velle; gestio, 4; opto, 1.
desire, cupido, -inis, *m. and f.*; cupiditas, -atis; voluntas, -atis.
desist, I, desisto, 3, -stiti, -stitum; absisto, 3, -stiti.
despair, I, despero, 1 (*abl. with de, or acc.*).
despair, desperatio, -onis, *f.*
desperate (of things), desperatus.
despatch, I, see 'send.'
despatch, a, nuntius, -i.
despise, I, despicio, 3, -spexi, -spectum; sperno, 3, spreui, spretum; contemno, 3, -tempsi, -temptum.
despoil, I, spolio, 1.
destination, finis, *m.*; *to arrive at one's d.*, eo quo vis pervenire.
disfigure, inops, -opis; egens, -entis.
destroy, I, perdo, 3, -didi,

-ditum; deleo, 2, -levi, -letum.
destruction, exitium, -i; perniciēs, -ei, *f.*
deter, I, deterreo, 2; absterreo, 2.
determine, I, statuo, constituo, 3, -tui, -tutum; decerno, 3, -crevi, -cretum.
device, consilium, -i.
devise, I, excogito, 1.
devote oneself, to, se dare; incumbere (*dat.*).
dew, ros, roris, *n.*
dictator, dictator, -oris.
dictatorship, dictatura, -ae.
die, I, morior, mori, 3, mortuus sum; obeo, 4, (-ivi or) -ii, -itum.
differ, I, disto, 1.
different, diversus, -a, -um; alius, -a, -ud.
differently to, aliter or secus ac.
difficult, difficilis, -e; arduus, -a, -um.
difficulty, difficultas, -atis; *with difficulty*, vix.
difficulties, res angustae; *to be in difficulties*, laborare.
dig, I, fodio, 3, fodi, fossum; *I dig up*, effodio, 3.
digest, I, concoquo, 3; (*of arrangement*), digero, 3, -gessi, -gestum.
dignity, dignitas, -atis; honos or honor, -oris; maiestas, -atis.
diligence, diligentia, -ae; industria, -ae.
diligent, diligens, -entis.
dinner, cena, -ae; prandium, -i.
dirt, squalor, -oris, *m.*; sordes, -is, *f.*

VOCABULARY.

disappoint, I, frustro, 1.
disaster, casus, -ūs, *m.*;
 calamitas, -atis, *f.*; (*of war*), clades, -is, *f.*
discharge, I, mitto, dimitto, 3; missum facio; *d. a duty*, fungor, 3, functus sum (*abl.*); defungor.
discharge, missio, -onis, *f.*
discipline, disciplina, *f.*
disclose, I, aperio, 4, -ui, -ertum; patefacio, 3, -feci, -factum.
discourse, sermo, -onis, *m.*
discover, I, see 'find.'
disgrace, infamia, -ae; dedecus, -ōris, *n.*
disgust, taedium, -i.
disinterested (of a person), qui aliquid contra utilitatem facit.
dismiss, I, dimitto, 3, -misi, -missum.
display, I, ostendo, 3, -di, -tum; praesto, 1, -stiti.
displease, I, displiceo, 2 (*dat.*).
disposition, indoles, -is, *f.*; ingenium, -i.
dispute, altercatio, -onis, *f.*; disceptatio, -onis, *f.*; certamen, -inis, *n.*
distance, intervallum, -i.
distant, distans; (*adv.*) procul.
distant, I am, absum, -esse, -fui (*also* afui); disto, 1.
distinguish, I, noto, 1; distinguo, 3, -nxi, -inctum; separo, 1.
distinguished, praeclarus, -a, -um; clarus; eximius; praestans, -antis.
distress, I, angō, 3, -nxi,

-nctum (anxum); affligo, 1;
 to be in distress, laborare.
distribute, I, distribuo, 3; partior, 4.
district, regio, -onis, *f.*
ditch, fossa, -ae.
divert, I, diverto, 3; avertō, 3.
divide, I, divido, 3, -vīsi, -vīsum.
do, I, facio, 3, feci, factum;
I do without, careo, 2 (*abl.*).
doctor, medicus, -i.
dog, canis, -is, *c.*
door, fores, -um, *f.* (*plur.*); ianua, -ae.
double, duplex, -icis.
doubt, I, dubito, 1.
doubtful, dubius, -a, -um; anceps, -cipitis.
down from (prep.), de (*abl.*).
drag off, I, abstraho, 3, -xi, -ctum.
drain, I, sicco, 1.
draw, I, duco, 3, -xi, ductum; (*a sword*), stringo or destringo, 3, -nxi, -ictum.
draw off, I, abduco, 3; detraho, 3.
draw up laws, to, leges scribere.
draw out (a line of battle), I, instruo, 3, -struxi.
dream, somnium, -i.
dregs, the, faex, faecis, *f.*
drink, I, bibo, 3, bibi; poto, 1.
drive, I, ago, 3, egi, actum; pello, 3, pepuli, pulsum; fugo, 1.
drive away, I, abigo, 3, -ēgi, -actum; pello, 3, pepuli, pulsum.
drown, I, mergo, 3, mersi, mersum.

VOCABULARY.

duck, anas, -ātis, *f.*
due, debitus, -a, -um.
duly, rite; iuste.
during (*prep.*), per; inter.
duty, officium, -i; munus,
 -eris, *n.*; honestas, -atis;
our duty, quae facere oportet
 or debemus.
dwell, *I*, habito, *i*; incolo,
 3, -colui.
each, quisque; unusquisque.
each other, one another, alius
 alium; alter alterum;
 inter se.
eager, cupidus, -a, -um.
eagle, aquila, -ae.
ear, auris, -is, *f.*
ear of corn, arista, -ae.
early (*adv.*), mature; (*adj.*)
 matutinus; maturus; tem-
 pestivus.
earn, *I*, mereo, 2, and mereor,
 2 (*dep.*).
earth, terra, -ae; tellus, -uris,
f.
earthquake, terrae motus.
east, oriens, -entis; ortus
 (solis).
easy, facilis, -e.
easily (*readily*), facile.
eat, *I*, edo, 3, ēdi, esum;
 comedo; vescor, 3.
egg, ovum, -i.
eight, octo; *eighth*, octavus.
elapse, *I*, elabor, 3, -lapsus;
 (*of time*), praetereo, 3, -ii.
elect, *I*, deligo, 3, -ēgi,
 -ectum; *to e. a magistrate*,
 creare.
eloquence, eloquentia, -ae;
 facundia, -ae; dicendi vis.
eloquent, eloquens, -entis;
 facundus, -a, -um.

else (*or*), aut; *else* (*adv.*),
 aliōquin.
embezzle, *I*, avertō, 3; pecu-
 lor, *i*.
embezzlement, peculatus, -ūs.
emerge, *I*, emergo, 3, -si,
 -sum; evado, -si, -sum.
emergency, *in an*, si quando
 opus est (*or erat*); si casus
 vocaret; *in re difficili, etc.*
emperor, imperator, -oris.
empty, vacuus, -a, -um;
 inanis, -e.
encamp, *I*, consido, 3, -sedi,
 -sessum; tendo, 3, tetendi,
 tentum; castra pono.
enclose, *I*, includo, 3.
encounter, *I*, congregior, 3,
 -gressus sum; configo, 3,
 -xi, -ctum; certo cum.
encourage, *I*, confirmo, *i*;
 hortor, cohortor, *i*.
end, finis, -is, *m.* (*rarely f.*).
endeavour, see 'try.'
endowed, praeditus, -a, -um
 (*abl.*).
endure, *I*, patior, 3, passus
 sum; perfero, 3, -tuli,
 -latum, -ferre.
endurance, patientia, -ae;
 tolerantia, -ae.
enemy, *an* (*public*), hostis,
 -is, *c.*; (*private*) inimicus,
 -i.
engage, *I* (*promise*), spon-
 deo, 2, spondo, sponsum;
 recipio, 3, -cepi, -ceptum.
engage, to (*of a battle*), proe-
 lium committere; *or* pug-
 nare.
engagement, see 'battle.'
enjoy, *I*, fruor, 3, fruitus and
 fructus (*abl.*).

VOCABULARY.

enough, satis; sat.
enough and to spare, satis superque (*with gen.*).
enquire, *I*, quaero, 3, quae-sivi, -situm.
enroll, *I*, inscribo, 3, -psi, -ptum.
enter, *I*, inco, 4, (-ivi or) -ii, -itum; intro, 1; (*to enter as received in accounts*), acceptum referre.
enter on, to, political life, rem publicam tangere, attingere.
enthusiasm, ardor, -oris; studium, -i.
entire, totus, -a, -um; (*un-impaired*), integer, -gra, -grum.
entrance, introitus, -ūs.
entreat, *I*, precor, 1.
entreaty, obsecratio, -onis, *f.*; see 'prayer.'
entrust, *I*, credo, 3, -didi, -ditum; committo, 3, -misi, -misum.
envoy, nuntius, -i; legatus, -i.
envy, *I*, invideo, 2, -vidi, -vīsum (*dat.*).
envy, invidia, -ae.
equal, aequus, -a, -um; par, paris; (*a man's equal*), aequalis, -is.
equinox, equinoctium, -i.
equip, *I*, instruo, 3, -struxi, -structum.
erase, *I*, erado, 3, -si, -sum; deleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum.
escape, *I*, effugio, 3, -fūgi.
escape, fuga, -ae; effugium, -i.
especially, praesertim.
espouse, *I* (*a cause*), amplector, -xus.

establish, *I*, statuo, 3; constituo, 3, -tui, -tutum.
esteem, *I*, existimo, 1.
esteem, opinio, -onis, *f.*; fama, -ae.
eternal, aeternus, -a, -um.
even, etiam; vel; ipse; *not even*, ne . . . quidem.
evening, vesper, -eris and -eri, *m.*
ever, umquam (*with negative*); aliquando.
everlasting, sempiternus.
every, omnis; *everybody*, omnes; *everything*, omnia.
evidence, indicium, -i; testimonium, -i.
evil, an, incommodum, *n.*; malum, *n.*; *for adj.* see 'bad.'
excel, *I*, praesto, 1, -stiti, -stitum and -statum; antecello, 3.
excellent, optimus, -a, -um.
except, *I*, excipio, 3.
except (*prep.*), praeter; see 'unless.'
exclude, *I*, excludo, 3, -di, -sum.
execute, *I*, facio, efficio, 3; exsequor, 3.
exhaust, *I*, exhaurio, 4, -hausi, -haustum; *to be exhausted*, deficere.
exhibit, *I*, expono, 3; exhibeo, 2; (*of games*), edo, 3, -didi, -ditum.
exhort, *I*, exhortor; cohortor, 1.
exile, exul, -ulis; profugus, -i; (*abstr.*), exilium; *to be in exile*, exulare.
expect, *I*, expecto, 1.

VOCABULARY.

expectation, expectatio, -onis, f.; spes, -ei, f.; opinio, -onis, f.

expedient, utilis, -e; quod expedit.

expedition, see 'haste.'

expel, I, expello, 3, -puli, -pulsum.

expense, sumptus, -ūs, m.

experience, I, utor, 3, usus sum (abl.); experior, 4, expertus sum; (enjoy), fruor, 3 (dep.).

experience, usus, -ūs; experientia, -ae.

expiation, piaculum, -i, n.

exploit, factum, -i; res gesta.

expose, I, expono, 3, -posui, -positum.

exbound, I, expono, 3; exp plano, i.

extortion, repetundae, -arum.

extract, I, extraho, 3; evello, 3, -i, evulsum.

extravagant, immodicus, -a, -um.

extreme, extremus, -a, -um.

exult, I, exulto, i.

eye, oculus, -i; lumen, -inis, n.

face, I (confront), obviam eo (dat.).

face, see 'countenance.'

fact, res, rei, f.

faction, factio, -onis, f.; pars, partis, f. (usu. in Plural).

fail, I, deficio, 3, -feci, -fictum; desum, -fui, -esse, (dat.).

fair, see 'beautiful.'

faith, fides, -ei, f.

faithful, fidelis, -e; fidus, -a, -um.

fall, I, cado, 3, cecidi, casum; concido.

fall to the lot of, I, contingo, 3, -tigi, -tactum (dat.).

fall out, I, evenio, 4.

false, fictus, -a, -um.

fame, fama, -ae; rumor, -oris; gloria, -ae.

family, familia, -ae; his family, sui.

famous, clarus, -a, -um; insignis, -e; praeclarus, -a, -um.

far from (prep.), procul ab.

far off (adv.), procul.

fare, nautum, -i.

farewell, ave; vale.

farm, fundus, -i; praedium; ager, -gri, m.

fashion, I, fingo, 3, finxi, fictum.

fast (adv.), celeriter.

fat, rich, pinguis, -e.

fate, fatum, -i; The Fates, Fata, -orum; Parcae, -arum (poet.).

father, pater, -tris.

father-in-law, socer, -eri.

fault, culpa, -ae; delictum, -i; vitium, -i.

favour, I, faveo, 2, favi, fautum (dat.).

favour, beneficium, -i, n.; gratia, -ae.

favourable, secundus, -a, -um; faustus, -a, -um.

fear, I, timeo, 2; metuo, 3; vereor, 2 (dep.).

fear, metus, -ūs; timor, -oris.

feast, I, epulor, i.

feast, convivium, -i; epulae, -arum; dapes, -um.

feed, I (trans.), pasco, 3,

VOCABULARY.

- pavi, pastum; (*intrans.*),
pascor, 3, pastus sum.
- feel, I (perceive)*, sentio, 4,
-si, -sum; percipio, 3,
-cepi, -ceptum.
- fellow (slightingly of a man)*,
homo, -inis; (*a companion*),
comes, -itis; socius, -i.
- fellow-citizen*, civis, -is.
- female*, femina, -ae.
- female (adj.)*, femina.
- ferry, I*, transveho; traicio.
- fertile*, fertilis, -e; fecundus,
-a, -um.
- fever*, febris, -is, *f.*
- few*, pauci, -ae, -a; *very few*,
perpauci.
- fickle*, mobilis, -e.
- fidelity*, fides, -ei, *f.*
- field*, ager, agri, *m.*; pratum,
-i; arvum, -i; *f. of battle*,
acies, -ei.
- fierce*, atrox, -cis; saevus, -a,
-um; ferox, -ocis.
- fifth*, quintus.
- fight, I*, pugno, 1; dimico, 1;
contendo, 3, -di, -tum.
- fight*, pugna, -ae.
- filch, I*, surripio, 3; compilo, 1.
- fill, I*, impleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum.
- fine*, pulcher; (*adv.*), pulcre.
- find, I*, invenio, 4, -vēni,
-ventum; reperio, 4, rep-
peri, repertum.
- finger*, digitus, -i; pollex,
-icis, *m. (the thumb)*.
- fir-tree*, abies, -ētis, *f.*
- fire, I set on*, incendo, 3, -di,
-sum; *I am on f.*, flagro,
1; ardeo, 2, -si, -sum.
- fire*, ignis, -is, *m.*; incendium,
-i; *fire and sword*, ferrum
et ignis.
- firm*, firmus, -a, -um; con-
stans, -antis.
- first*, primus; *at first*, primo.
- first place, in the*, primo.
- first time, for the*, primum.
- fish*, piscis, -is, *m.*
- fix, I*, figo, 3, -ixi, -ixum.
- flame*, flamma, -ae.
- flatter, I*, adulo, 1, *dep.*
- flee, I*, fugio; aufugio, 3, -fūgi.
- fleet*, classis, -is, *f.*
- fleeing*, fugax, -acis.
- flesh*, caro, carnis, *f.*
- flight*, fuga, -ae.
- flight, to take to*, sese in fu-
gam dare, *or* terga vertere.
- flock*, see 'herd.'
- flog, I*, verbero, 1; *I am*
flogged, vapulo, 1.
- flood*, diluvium, -i; diluvies,
-ei, *f.*
- flourish, I*, floreo, 2.
- flow, I*, fluo, 3, fluxi.
- fly, I (of birds)*, volo; (*of*
persons), fugio, 3, fūgi,
fugitum.
- flutter, I*, trepido, 2; (*of*
birds), volito, 1.
- fly*, musca, -ae.
- fold, I*, plico, 1; implico, 1.
- fold*, sinus, -ūs, *m.*
- follow, I*, sequor, 3, secutus
sum.
- olly*, stultitia, -ae; dementia,
-ae.
- fond*, amans; studiosus, -a,
-um.
- food*, cibus, -i.
- fool*, stultus, -i.
- foolish*, ineptus, -a, -um.
- foot*, pes, pedis, *m.*; *foot-*
soldier, pedes, peditis.
- for (prep.)*, pro (*abl.*).

VOCABULARY.

forbearance, indulgentia, -ae.
forbid, I, veto, I, -ui, -itum.
force, vis, vim, vi, plur.
vires, -ium, f.; (a body of men), manus, -us, f.; copiae, -arum, plur.
foreign, peregrinus, -a, -um.
foreigner, peregrinus; exterus.
foretell, I, praedico, 3; auguror, 2.
foresee, I, provideo, 2, -vidi.
forget, I, obliviscor, 3, -litus sum (*deph.*).
forgetful, immemor, -ōris; obliviosus, -a, -um.
forgive, I, ignosco, 3, -novi, -notum; veniam do.
forgiveness, venia, -ae.
form, I, formo, 1; fingo, 3, finxi, fictum; to form plans, inire consilia.
form, forma, -ae; figura, -ae.
former, prior, -us; superior, -us.
formerly, antea; antehac; olim; quondam.
fortifications, propugnacula; munimenta; (*plur.*).
fortify, I, munio, 4; moenibus circumdo.
fortune, fortuna, -ae, (*good or bad*); (*good*), felicitas, -atis, f.
found, I, condo, 3, -didi, -ditum; fundo, 1; (a colony), deduco, 3.
founder, conditor, -oris.
fourth, quartus, -a, -um.
fox, vulpes, -is, f.
frailty, vitium, -i.
fraud, fraus, fraudis, f.; dolus, -i; fallacia, -ae.
free, I, libero, 1; (*of slaves*), manumitto, 3.

free, liber, -era, -erum.
freeman, liber, -eri.
freedman, libertus, -i; libertinus, -i.
frequent, I, celebros, 1; frequento, 1.
frequent, creber, -bra, -brum; frequens, -entis.
frequently, crebro; saepe.
fresh, recens, -ntis; novus, -a, -um; (*not tired*), integer.
friend, amicus, -i.
friendly (*adv.*), amice.
friendship, amicitia, -ae.
frighten, I, terreo, 2.
frog, rana, -ae.
from (*prep.*), a, ab (*abl.*).
fruit, fruges, -um, f.
fruitful, fecundus, -a, -um.
fugitive, profugus; fugitivus; the fugitives, say, 'those who had fled.'
full, plenus, -a, -um; (*crowded*), frequens, -entis.
function, munus, -eris, n.
funeral, exsequiae, -arum; pompa, -ae.
funeral pile, rogos, -i, m.
furnish with, I, see 'provide.'
furrow, sulcus, -i.
fury, ira, -ae; rabies, -ei, f.
future, futurus, -a, -um; for the future, in posterum.
gain, I, acquirō, 3, -quisivi, -quisitum; consequor or assequor, 3, -cutus sum.
gain, lucrum, -i; quaestus, -ūs.
gait, incessus, -ūs; ingressus, -ūs.
game, ludus, -i.

VOCABULARY.

games, the, ludi, m. (plur.).
garment, vestis, -is, f.; vesti-
mentum, -i; vestitus, -ūs,
m.
garrison, praesidium, -ii.
gate, porta, -ae; ianua, -ae.
gather, I, colligo, 3, -egi,
-ectum.
Gaul, Gallia; a Gaul, Gallus,
-a, -um.
gaze upon, I, adspicio, 3.
general, dux, dūcis; impe-
rator, -oris.
generally, plerumque; ferme.
generation, aetas, -atis, f.; se-
culum, -i.
genius, ingenium, -i.
gentle, lenis, -e.
German, Germanus, -a, -um.
get, I, adipiscor, 3, adeptus,
sum; nanciscor, 3, nactus
sum.
gift, donum, -i; munus, -eris,
n.
gird, I, cingo, 3, cinxi, cinc-
tum.
girdle, zona, -ae.
girl, puella, -ae; virgo, -inis.
give, I, do, dēdi, dātum.
give back, I, reddo, 3, -didi,
-ditum; refero, 3, rettuli
and retuli, relatum.
give up, I, trado, 3, -didi,
-ditum.
glad, libens; (adv.), libenter.
glade, saltus, -ūs.
gladiator, gladiator, -oris.
gladness, laetitia, -ae.
glide, I, labor, 3, lapsus sum.
glory, gloria, -ae; fama, -ae.
glow, I, candeo, 2, -ui.
go, I, eo, 4, -ivi or -ii, -itum.
go away, I, abeo, 4, (-ivi

or) -ii, -itum; discedo, 3,
-cessi, -cessum.
goat, caper, -pri.
God, Deus, -i; Divus, -i.
gold, aurum, -i.
golden, aureus, -a, -um.
good, bonus, -a, -um.
goods, bona, -orum.
goose, anser, -eris.
govern, I, rego, 3; impero, I
(dat.).
gradually, paulatim.
grain, frumentum -i; gra-
num, -i.
grandfather, avus, -i; grand-
mother, avia, -ae.
grandson, nepos, -ōtis;
granddaughter, neptis.
grant, I, do, I, dēdi, dā-
tum; concedo, 3, -cessi,
-cessum.
grass, gramen, -inis, n.
grateful, gratus, -a, -um.
great, magnus, -a, -um; in-
gens, -entis.
greatly, magnopere; vehe-
menter; maxime.
greatness, magnitudo, -inis, f.
Grecian, Graecus, -a, -um.
greedy, avidus, -a, -um.
Greek, Graecus, -i.
green, viridis, -e.
grief, dolor, -oris; luctus,
-ūs, m.
grieve, I (intrans.), doleo, 2;
(trans.), lugeo, 2, luxi, luc-
tum.
groan, I, gemo, 3, -ui, -itum.
groan, gemitus, -ūs.
ground, humus, -i, f.; solum,
-i; terra, -ae; on the
ground, humi; (reason),
causa, -ae.

VOCABULARY.

grove, lucus, -i; nemus, -oris, *n.*
grow, *I*, cresco, 3, crevi, cretum.
grudge, *I*, invideo, 2, -vidi, -vīsum.
guard, *I*, custodio, 4.
guard, custodia (*often in plur.*).
guardian, custos, -odis.
guest, hospes, -itis.
guide, dux, dūcis.
guile, dolus, -i.
guilt, scelus, -eris, *n.*; *his guilt*, quod nocens erat.
guiltless, see 'innocent.'
guilty, nocens, -entis; noxius, -a, -um; sons, sontis.

hair, capillus, -i; crinis, -is, *m. (usu. in plur.)*; coma, -ae.
half, dimidium, -i.
half (adj.), dimidius, -a, -um.
hall, atrium, -ii.
hammer, *I*, tundo, 3, tutudi, tunsum or tusum.
hand, manus, -us, *f.*; *at my hands, etc.*, a me.
hand to hand, comminus.
hand over, *I*, trado, 3, -didi, -ditum.
hang, *I*, pendo, 3, pependi, pensum; suspendo, 3, -pendi, -pensum; (*intrans.*), pendeo, 2, pependi.
hang over, *I* (*intrans.*), immineo, 2.
happen, to, fieri, factum.
happens, it, accidit ut; fit ut.
happens to (a person), it, contingit alicui ut.

happiness, vita beata, beate vivere.
happy, felix, -icis; beatus, -a, -um.
harass, *I*, vexo, 1.
harbour, portus, -ūs.
hard, durus, -a, -um.
hardly, vix.
hare, lepus, -ōris, *m.*
harm, damnum, -i; detrimentum, -i.
harmony with, in, congruenter (*dat.*).
haste, celeritas, -atis; properatio, -onis, *f.*; *there is need of h.*, properandum est, properato opus est.
hasten, *I*, propero, 1; festino, 1 (*trans. and intrans.*).
hate, *I*, odi, odisse.
hate, hatred, odium, -i.
hateful, odiosus, -a, -um; invisus, -a, -um.
have, *I*, habeo, 2.
hay, fenum, -i.
hazard, periculum, -i; dis-crimen, -inis, *n.*
hazard, at any, omnino; utique; quocumque cum periculo.
he, is; ille; *he himself*, ipse.
head, caput, -itis, *n.*
heal, *I*, sano, 1; medicor, 1; medeor, 2 (*dat.*).
health, valetudo, -inis, *f. (esp. 'bad health')*; sanitas, -atis, *f.*
heap, *I*, cumulo, 1.
hear, *I*, audio, 4.
heart, cor, cordis, *n.*; animus, -i.
hearth, focus, -i.
heat, calor, -oris, *m.*

VOCABULARY.

heaven, caelum, -i; (*meta-phor.*), Di Immortales.

heavy, gravis, -e.

heel, calx, calcis, f.

helmet, galea, -ae.

heir, heiress, heres, heredis, c.

help, I, iuvo, I, iuvi, iutum; subvenio, 4, -veni, -ventum (*dat.*).

help, auxilium, -i; ops, opis, or opes (*plur.*), f.

helpful, utilis, -e; to be h., auxilio esse alicui.

hen, gallina, -ae.

hence, hinc.

herd, grex, gregis, m.: armentum, -i; (*of a crowd*), vulgus, -i, n.

here, hic.

hero, heros, -ois; vir, viri.

hesitate, I, dubito, I; cunctator, I.

hesitation, mora, -ae; cunctatio; dubitatio, f.

hide, I, condo, 3, -didi, -ditum.

high, altus, -a, -um.

hill, collis, -is, m.; clivus, -i.

himself, ipse.

hire, I, conduco, 3.

his, eius; illius; suus.

hither, huc; hitherto, hactenus; hither and thither, ultro citroque.

hoard, acervus, -i.

hoarse, raucus, -a, -um.

hold, I (*keep*), teneo, 2, tenui, tentum.

hold fast to, I (*trans.*), obtineo, 2.

hold out, I (*trans.*), porrigo, 3, -rexi, -rectum; (*intrans.*), resisto, 3, restiti; duro, I.

holidays, feriae, -arum.

hollow, cavus, -a, -um.

home (=house), domus, -i or -ūs, f.; domicilium, -i; (= 'home'), Penates, -ium; at home, domi.

honesty, quod honestum est; probitas, -atis.

honey, mel, mellis, n.

honour (*personal honour, good faith*), fides, -ei, f.; (*distinction, esp. of a public office*), honos, -oris, m.; (*self-respect*), dignitas, -atis, f.

honourable, honestus, -a, -um.

honourable to, to be, honori esse (alicui).

hope, I, spero, I.

hope, spes, -ei, f.; expectatio, -onis, f.

horn, cornu, -ūs (*rarely* -u).

horse, equus, -i; a mare, equa, -ae.

horseman, eques, -itis.

hostage, obses, -idis.

hostile, inimicus; infestus, -a, -um.

hot, calidus, -a, -um; I am

hot, caleo, 2, -ui.

house, domus, -i or -ūs, f.; aedes, -ium, f. (*plur.*).

house, in my, apud me; in your house, apud te; etc.

how, quomodo; ut; quam; quemadmodum.

how much, as much, quantus, -a, -um.

huge, ingens, -entis.

human, humanus, -a, -um.

hundredth, centesimus.

hunger, fames, -is, f.; inedia, -ae.

VOCABULARY.

hungry, esuriens; ieiunus.
hunt, *I*, venor, *I*.
hunter, venator, -oris.
hurl, *I*, conicio, 3, -ieci,
 -iectum; deicio.
hurry, *I*, propero, 1; festino,
 1; trepido, 1.
hurry, *in a*, subito; con-
 festim.
hurt, *I*, laedo, 3, laesi, lae-
 sum; noceo, 2 (*dat.*).
hurtful, noxius, -a, -um;
 nocens, -entis.
husband, maritus, -i; vir,
 viri.
husbandman, colonus, -i;
 rusticus, -i.

I, ego.
ice, glacies, -ei, *f*.
Ides, Idus, -uum, *f*. (*plur.*).
idle, ignavus, -a, -um; (*unem-*
ployed), otiosus, -a, -um.
if, si; *but if*, sin.
ignorance, ignorantia, -ae.
ignorant, ignarus, -a, -um;
 inscius, -a, -um.
ill, *I am*, aegroto, 1.
ill-natured, difficilis, -e;
 morosus, -a, -um.
illness, morbus, -i.
imagine, *I*, fingo, 3, finxi,
 fictum.
immediately, statim; confes-
 tim; continuo; protenus.
immortal, immortalis, -e.
impart, *I*, impertio, 4.
impartial, aequus, -a, -um;
 iustus, -a, -um; sine
 studio.
impede, *I*, impedio, 4; pro-
 hibeo, 2.

impel, *I*, impello, 3, impuli,
 impulsum.
impetuosity, vis, vim, vi, *f*.
impetuous, vehemens, -entis;
 violentus, -a, -um.
impiety, impietas, -atis, *f*.;
 scelus, -eris, *n*.
impious, impius, -a, -um.
implant, *I*, insero, 3, -sevi,
 -situm.
impose, *I*, impono, 3, -posui,
 -positum.
impose tribute, *to*, imperare
 tributum, *etc.*
impossible, quod fieri non
 potest.
imprison, *to*, in carcerem
 conicere, *etc.*
impunity, impunitas, -atis.
impunity, *with*, impune.
impute, *I*, imputo, 1; vitio
 verto, 3, -ti, -sum; ascribo,
 3, -scripsi, -scriptum.
in (*prep.*), in.
in all directions, passim.
in the power of (*prep.*), penes
 (*acc.*).
in the presence of (*prep.*),
 coram (*abl.*); palam (*abl.*).
in regard to, de eo quod
 attinet ad.
inborn, innatus.
incapable, inhabilis, -e.
incensed, *I am*, irascor, 3,
 iratus; succenseo, 2, -ui.
include, *I*, includo, 3, -si,
 -sum.
inconsistent with, abhorrens
 or alienus ab.
increase, *I* (*trans.*), augeo,
 2, auxi, auctum; (*in-*
trans.), cresco, 3, crevi,
 cretum.

VOCABULARY.

- indifferent*, securus (lit. 'without care').
indignation, ira, -ae; indignatio, -onis; or use verb.
individual, a private, privatus; persons individually, singuli.
indolence, pigritia, -ae; ignavia, -ae; socordia, -ae.
induce, I, adduco, 3; induco.
indulge, I, indulgeo, 2, -si, -tum (dat.); morigeror, I (dat.).
infant, infans, -ntis, c.
infantry, pedes, -itis; pedites, -tum; peditatus, -ūs.
inflamm, I, accendo or incendio, 3, -di, -sum.
infect, I, infligo, 3.
influence, auctoritas, -atis; gratia, -ae; potentia, -ae.
inform, I, doceo, 2, docui, doctum; facio aliquem certiores de.
ingratitude, animus ingratus.
inhabit, I, colo, 3; habito, I.
injure, I, see 'hurt.'
injury, iniuria, -ae; detrimentum, -i; damnum, -i.
innkeeper, caupo, -onis.
innocent, innocens; insons, -ontis.
innocence, innocentia, -ae.
innumerable, innumerabilis, -e.
inside (prep. and adv.), intra (acc.).
instead of (prep.), pro (abl.); non modo ... sed; tantum abfuit ut ... ut; quum posset or deberet, etc.
instantly, illico; see 'immediately.'
- instigate*, I, hortor, I; urgeo, 2, ursi.
instruct, I, doceo, 2, docui, doctum; erudio, 4.
insult, I, insulto, I; contumeliam facio or iacio.
insurrection, seditio, -onis, f.
integrity, integritas, -atis.
intend, I, cogito, I; intendo, I; in animo mihi est (or habeo).
intention, propositum, -i; consilium, -i.
interest (on money), fenus, -oris, n.; usura, -ae; a man's interests, commodat.
interest to, it is of, interest (impers. with gen.).
intermarriage (the right of), ius connubii.
interval, intervallum, -i.
intimate, familiaris, -e.
into (prep.), in (acc.).
intoxicated, ebrius, -a, -um.
invent, I, invenio, 4; reperio, 4, repperi, repertum.
invest, I, colloco, I; pono, 3.
invincible, invictus.
invite, I, invito, I.
involve, I, involvo, 3, -vi, -volutum.
iron, ferrum, -i.
Italian, Italus, -a, -um; Italicus, -a, -um.
Italy, Italia, -ae.
ivy, hedera, -ae.
- javelin*, pilum, -i; iaculum, -i.
jealous, aemulus, -a, -um.
jest, I, iocor, I; cavillor, I.
join, I (trans.), iungo, 3, -nxi, -nctum; coniungo.

VOCABULARY.

journey, *I*, iter facio.
journey, iter, itineris, *n*.
joy, gaudium, -i; laetitia, -ae.
joyful, laetus, -a, -um.
judge, iudex, -icis; quaestor, -oris.
judgment, iudicium, -i; arbitrium, -i.
jump, *I*, salio, 4, salii (ui), saltum.
Juno, Iuno, -onis.
jurisdiction, ius, iuris, *n*.
juror, iudex, -icis.
jury, iudices, -um; consilium.
just, iustus, -a, -um.
just=recently, modo.
justice, iustitia, -ae; to administer justice, ius red-dere.
justly, iure.

Kalends, Kalendae, -arum.
keen, acer, -cris, -cre.
keep, *I*, teneo, 2, tenui; retineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum.
keep off, *I* (trans.), arceo, 2; (intrans.), abstineo, 2.
keep up, *I* (maintain), servo, 1; tueor, 2.
keep one's faith or word, to, fidem servare or praestare.
kettle, olla, -ae; lebes, -etis, *m*.
key, clavis, -is, *f*.
kid, haedus, -i.
kill, *I*, interficio, 3, -feci, -fectum; caedo, 3, cecidi, caesum; occido, 3, -cidi, -cisum.
kind, benignus, -a, -um.
kindly (adj.), amicus; (adv.), amice.

kindness, benignitas, -atis; cōmitas, -atis.
king, rex, regis.
kingdom, regnum, -i.
kinsmen, propinqui, -orum; necessarii, -orum.
kiss, *I*, osculor, 1.
kiss, basium.
kitchen, culina, -ae.
knife, razor, culter, -tri, *m*.
knight, eques, -itis.
knock, *I*, pulto, 1.
know, *I* nōvi, (perf.); scio, 4, scii or scivi, scitum; cognosco, 3, -nōvi, -nitum.
knowledge, scientia, -ae; cognitio, -onis, *f*.

labour, labor, -oris, *m*.
ladder, scala, -ae.
lake, lacus, -ūs, *m*.
lamb, agnus, -i.
lame, claudus, -a, -um.
lament, *I*, lamentor, 1; deploro, 1.
lamp, lampas, -ādis (acc. lampada), *f*; lucerna, -ae.
land, *I*, e nave egredior, 3, -gressus.
land, terra, -ae; tellus, -uris, *f*; ager, -agri.
language (conversation), sermo, -onis, *m*; a lang-, lingua, -ae, *f*.
lap, gremium, -ii.
large, amplius, -a, -um.
last, *I*, duro, 1; permaneo, 2, -mansi, -mansum.
last, ultimus, -a, -um; postremus, -a, -um.
lasting (long), diuturnus, -a, -um; diutinus, -a, -um.

VOCABULARY.

late, serus, -a, -um.

lately, nuper.

Latin, Latinus, -a, -um; *to speak Latin*, Latine loqui.

laugh, I, rideo, 2, -si, -sum; *laugh at*, irrideo, 2, -si, -sum (*dat.*).

law, lex, legis, *f.*; ius, *n.*; *divine law*, fas (*indecl.*).

lawful, it is, licet, 2, licuit or licitum est (*impers.*).

lawyer, iuris-peritus; iuris-consultus.

lay, I, pono, 3, posui, positum.

lay down, I, depono, 3; (*of laws*), iura do.

lay up, I, condo, 3; *lay low*, sterno, 3, stravi, stratum.

lay upon, I, impono, 3.

lead, I, duco, 3; *lead back*, reduco, 3; *lead out*, educo.

leader, dux, dūcis.

leaf, frons, frondis, *f.*

lean, macer, -cra, -crum.

lean on, I, nitor, 3, nisus or nixus sum.

leap, I, salio, 4, salii and salui, saltum.

learn, I, disco, 3, didici.

learned, doctus, -a, -um.

learning, doctrina, -ae; eruditio, -onis, *f.*

leave, I, linquo; relinquo, 3, -liqui, -lictum; *I bequeath*, lego, 1.

leave, with your, pace tua.

left, sinister, -tra, -trum; laevus, -a, -um.

leg, crus, cruris, *n.*

legate, legatus, -i.

legion, legio, -onis, *f.*

leisure, otium, *n.*; *at leisure*, otiosus (*adj.*); *I have l. for*, vaco, 1 (*dat.*).

less, minor, minus.

let, I, sino, 3, sivi, situm; patior, 3, passus sum (*deph.*).

let slip, I, omitto, 3, -misi, -missum.

level, planus, -a, -um.

liable to, obnoxius, -a, -um.

liar, mendax, -acis.

liberator, liberator, -oris.

liberty, libertas, -atis, *f.*

lick, I, lambio, 3, -bi, -itum.

lie, I, mentior, 4.

lie, mendacium, -i.

lie down, I, occumbo, decumbo, 3, -cubui, -cubitum; iaceo, 2; procumbo.

lie under or near, subiaceo, 2, -ui (*dat.*).

lieutenant, legatus, -i.

life, vita, -ae.

lifeless, exanimis, -e; or exanimus.

lift, I, tollo, 3, sustuli, tollere.

light, lux, lucis, *f.*; lumen, -inis, *n.*

light, lēvis, -e.

lightning, fulmen, -inis, *n.*; fulgur, -uris, *n.*

like, similis, -e (*gen. or dat.*); instar; (*adv.*), similiter; instar.

limb, membrum, -i; artus, -ūs.

limit, modus, -i.

line of battle, acies, -ei, *f.*

lip, labrum, -i.

listen, I, audio, 4.

litter, lectica, -ae.

VOCABULARY.

little, *a*, parvum; parum.
live, *I*, vivo, 3, vixi, victum;
 (spend or pass time), aeta-
 tem or vitam ago, 3, egi,
 actum.
live (adj.), vivus, -a, -um.
liver, iecur, -ōris or -inōris.
lo! en! ecce!
load, *I*, onero, 1.
loaf, say 'bread.'
lofty, celsus, -a, -um; ex-
 celsus.
long (adv.), diu or iamdu-
 dum; long ago, iam
 pridem (with pres.).
long, longus, -a, -um; (of
 time), diuturnus, -a, -um.
longer, diutius.
look, *I*, aspicio, 3, -spexi,
 -spectum; tueor, 2; spec-
 to, 1.
look up, *I*, suspicio, 3, -spexi.
 -spectum.
look round, *I*, circumspici-
 cio, 3.
loose, *I*, solvo, 3, solvi, solu-
 tum.
loose, laxus, -a, -um.
lose, *I*, amitto, 3, -misi, -mis-
 sum; perdo, 3, -didi,
 -ditum.
loss, damnum, *n.*; detrimen-
 tum, *n.*
loudly, clara voce.
love, *I*, amo, 1; diligo, 3,
 -lexi, -lectum.
love, amor, -oris, *m.*; (the
 god of love, Cupid), Cupido,
 -inis.
lover, amator, -oris.
low, *I*, mugio, 4.
low, humilis, -e; demissus,
 -a, -um; inferior, -us.

lowing (subs.), mugitus, -ūs,
m.
lust, libido, -inis, *f.*
mad, insanus, -a, -um; de-
 mens, -entis; amens, -entis.
madness, insania, -ae; de-
 mentia, -ae; furor, -oris;
 to such a pitch of madness,
 eo dementiae.
maid-servant, ancilla, -ae.
magistrate, magistratus, -us.
magnificent, magnificus, -a,
 -um.
maintain, *I*, sustineo, 2;
 servo, 1; tueor, 2.
majority, maior pars.
make, *I*, facio, 3, feci, fac-
 tum.
make for, *I*, peto, 3, petii or
 petivi, petitum.
man (as distinguished from
 a woman), vir, viri, *m.*
man (i. e. human being),
 homo, -inis, *m. and f.*
manage, *I*, gero, 3; ago, 3.
manful, virilis; (adv.), viriliter.
manners, mores, -um, *m.*
many, multi, -ae, -a, plur.
march, iter, itineris, *n.*
mark, *I*, noto, 1; designo, 1.
marriage, coniugium, -i.
married, maritus (of the
 man), nupta (of the
 woman).
marry (of the man), duco;
 (of the woman), nubo, 3,
 nupsi, nuptum (dat.).
marsh, palus, -udis, *f.*
marshall an army, *I*, instruo,
 3, -xi, -ctum.
massacre, strages, -is, *f.*

VOCABULARY.

master, of a school, magister, -tri; *of slaves* (or as = a tyrant), dominus, -i.
master of the horse, equitum magister, -tri.
matron, matrona, -ae.
matter, res, rei, f.; materia, -ae.
maxim, say quod vulgo dicitur; quod in omnium ore est, etc.
mean, sordidus, -a, -um.
meantime, interea.
meadow, pratium, -i.
medicine, medicina, -ae; remedium, -i.
meet, I, eo, 4, ivi or ii, itum *with obviam* (dat.); occurro, 3, -curri, -cursum;
meet together, convenio, 4, -vĕni, -ventum.
meet death, to, mortem obire.
meeting, a public, concio, -onis, f.; (of one of the regular assemblies), comitia, -orum.
member, membrum, -i; *an individual member*, individuus.
memory, memoria, f.
mention, I, memoro, commemoro, I.
merchandise, merx, mercis, f., mercatura.
mere, merus, -a, -um; *expressed often by ipse*.
message, nuntius, -i.
messenger, nuntius, -i.
metal, metallum, -i.
mid-day, meridies, -ei, m.
middle or midst (adj.), medius, -a, -um.
might, vis, f.; *with all one's might*, summa vi.
mile, a, mille (or mile) pas-

sus; *two miles*, duo millia passuum, etc..
milk, lac, lactis, n.
million, a, decies (centena millia).
mind, animus, -i, m.; mens, -tis, f.
mindful, memor, -ōris (gen.).
miracle, miraculum, -i; signa, prodigia (plur.).
miser, a, avarus, -a, -um.
misfortune, adversa fortuna; res adversae.
mismanage, to, male rem gerere.
mistake, to be in a, errare, I; falli.
mistake, error, -oris, m.; erratum, -i.
mix, I (trans.), misceo, 2, miscui, mixtum or mistum.
mob, multitudo, -inis, f.; vulgus, -i, n.
mode, modus, -i.
modesty, pudor, -oris; verecundia, -ae.
moment, momentum, -i; *of time*, temporis punctum.
money, pecunia, -ae; argentum, -i; nummus, -i.
monkey, simia, -ae.
monster, monstrum, -i.
moon, luna, -ae.
month, mensis, -is, m.
morals, mores, -um, m.
more, plus.
mortal, a, mortalis, -is; *but usually homo*, -inis.
mother, mater, -tris; genetrix, -icis.
mound, agger, -eris.
mourn, I, maereo, 2, maerui.
mountain, mons, montis, m.

VOCABULARY.

mournfully, maeste.
mouse, mus, muris, *m*.
mow, *I*, meto, 3, messui, messum.
much, multus, -a, -um.
multitude, multitudo, -inis, *f*.
murder, *I*, trucidō, *I*.
murder, caedes, -is, *f*; *the murder of A.*, say 'A. murdered.'
murderer, homicida, -ae, *m*.; sicarius, -i.
must, *one*, oportet, opus est.
my, meus.
nail (a spike), clavus, -i; *finger-nail*, unguis, -is, *m*.
naked, nudus, -a, -um.
name, *I*, nomino, *I*; appello, *I*.
name, nomen, -inis, *n*.; *good name*, fama, -ae.
narrow, angustus, -a, -um.
nation, gens, gentis, *f*.; populus, -i; natio, -onis, *f*.
native, indigena, -ae, *m*. and *f*.
nature, natura, -ae; (*personal disposition*) indoles, -is, *f*.; ingenium, -i.
may rather, immo.
near, vicinus; proximus, -a, -um; (*adv.*) prope; iuxta.
near to (prep.), prope; sub (*acc.*).
nearly, prope; paene.
necessaries, necessaria; quae opus sunt.
necessary, necessarius, -a, -um.
neck, collum, -i; cervix, -icis, *f*.
necklace, monile, -is, *n*.

need, *I*, egeo, 2 (*abl.*).
needle, acus, -ūs, *f*.
needy, egens, -entis.
neglect, *I*, negligo, 3, -lexi, -lectum.
negligent, negligens, -entis.
neither . . . nor, neque . . . neque; nec . . . neque.
neither of two, neuter.
never, numquam; and *never*, nec umquam.
nevertheless, tamen; nihilo minus.
new, novus, -a, -um; recens, recentis; (*adv.*), recenter.
news, nuntius, -i.
next, *the*, proximus; insequens, -tis; *next day (adj.)*, posterus; *on the next d.*, postridie.
next (adv.), proxime; deinde.
next to (prep.), iuxta.
nick of time, in the, opportune.
night, nox, noctis, *f*.
ninth, nonus.
no one, nullus, -a, -um; nemo, -inis.
nowhere, nusquam.
noble, nobilis, -e; generosus, -a, -um.
nobody, nemo, -inis.
Nones, Nonae, -arum.
nose, nasus, -i, *m*.
nothing, nihil or nil.
nor, neque; (*in final clauses*), neu.
north, aquilo, -onis, *m*.
not, non; haud; (*in prohibitions*), ne.
not yet, nondum.
nourish, *I*, alo, 3, alui, alitum and altum.

VOCABULARY.

now (at this time), nunc;
(by this time), iam.
nuisance, a, say molestus, -a,
 -um.
number, numerus, -i; *a great*
number, multitudo, -inis, f.
nurse, nutrix, -icis.

oak, quercus, -ūs, f.; *holm*
oak, ilex, -icis, f.; *(of*
timber) robur, -oris, n.

oar, remus, -i.

oath, iusiurandum, iurisiu-
 randi.

oath (military), sacramen-
 tum, -i.

oats, avena, -ae.

obedience, obedientia, -ae.

obey, I, pareo, 2 (dat.); obe-
 dio, 4 (dat.).

object, recusare quin; *to*
make an objection to, cast
up anything against, ali-
 quid alicui obicere.

object (intention), consilium,
 -i; propositum, -i; finis, -is, c.

object, this is his, hoc agit
 (or petit) ut.

observe, I, animadverto, 3;
 observo, 1; (=to obey),
 pareo, 2 (dat.).

obstacle, impedimentum, -i.

obtain, I, paro, 1; acquirō,
 3, -quisivi, -itum; adipis-
 cor, 3, adeptus.

occurs, it, accidit; contingit;
 evenit; *to the mind*, in
 mentem venit, succurrit.

o'clock is it? what, hora
 quota est?

odium, invidia, -ae.

offence, delictum, -i; pecca-
 tum, -i.

offend, I, offendo, 3, -di, -sum.
offer, I, offero, 3, obtuli,
oblatum; praebeo, 2.

office (a public), honor, -oris,
 m.; magistratus, -ūs.

office, to hold, habere, obti-
 nere honorem.

officers, praefecti; of an
army, tribuni militum;
 centuriones.

oil, oleum, -i.

old, vetus, -eris; (of a man),
 senilis, -e.

old age, senectus, -utis, f.

old man, senex, senis.

on account of (prep.), ob;
 propter (acc.).

on this side of (prep.), cis,
 citra (acc.).

one, unus, -a, -um; a certain
one, quidam, cuiusdam.

once, (1) semel, (2) (=formerly)
 quondam.

only, solum; modo; tantum;
not only... but, non so-
 lum, non modo... sed
 etiam.

open, I, aperio, 4, -perui,
 -pertum; pando, 3, -di,
 pansum or passum; re-
 cludo, 3, -si, -sum.

open, apertus; patens, -entis.

opinion, sententia, -ae; opi-
 nio, -onis, f.

opponent, adversarius; to be
an opp., adversari, obstare,
 resistere (all dat.).

opportunity, occasio, -onis, f.
oppose, I (trans.), oppono, 3,

-posui, -positum; obiicio,
 3, -ieci, -iectum; (*intrans.*),
 adversor, 1 (dat.); obsto,
 1, -stiti, -stitum and sta-

VOCABULARY.

tum (*dat.*); resisto, 3, -stiti (*dat.*).

opposite, adversus; contrarius; adversarius, -a, -um.

oration, oratio, -onis, *f.*

orator, orator, -oris.

oracle, oraculum, -i; sors, sortis, *f.*

ordain, *I*, see 'command', 'decree.'

order, *I*, see 'command.'

order, ordo, -inis, *m.*

other, alius, -a, -ud; *otherwise*, aliter; secus (ac or quam).

ought, *I*, debeo, 2; oportet, 2, -uit (*impers.*).

out of (*prep.*), e or ex (*abl.*).

outside of (*prep.*), extra (*acc.*).

over (*prep.*), supra, super; (= *more than*), plus.

overthrow, *I*, everto, 3, -ti, -sum.

overturn, *I*, everto, 3, -ti, -sum.

owe, *I*, debeo, 2.

ox, bos, bovis, *c.*

pain, dolor, -oris; angor, -oris; (*of trouble*), cura, -ae; sollicitudo, -inis, *f.*

pains, to take, operam dare; in eo laborare ut.

panic, pavor, -oris.

panting, anhelitus, -ūs.

paper, charta, -ae.

pardon, *I*, ignosco, 3, -novi, -notum (*dat.*); condono, 1; veniam do (*dat.*).

pardon, venia, -ae.

parent, parens, -entis, *c.*

part, *I* take, in, intersum (*dat.*).

part, pars, partis, *f.*

party, see 'faction'; *party feeling*, studia partium.

pass, *I*, praetereo, 4, (-ivi or -ii, -itum).

pass a law, to, perferre legem.

passage (e.g. *over a river*), transitus, -ūs; (*of a book*), locus, -i.

passion, to be in a, irasci; in a passion, iratus.

passion, cupiditas, -atis, *f.*; studium, -i; libido, -inis, *f.*

past, praeteritus, -a, -um.

pathless, invius, -a, -um.

patience, patientia, -ae; *with patience*, aequo animo; patienter.

patient, patiens, -entis.

patrician, patricius, -i; *the patricians*, patres.

patron, patronus, -i.

pay, *I*, solvo, 3, solvi, solutum; pendo, 3, pependi, pensum.

pay the penalty, to, poenam dare.

peace, pax, pacis, *f.*; otium, -i.

peaceful, tranquillus; quietus; placidus, -a, -um.

peculiar, proprius, -a, -um.

pen, calamus, -i; stylus, -i.

penalty, poena, -ae; *to pay the p.*, poenam or poenas dare; *to inflict a p.*, poenas de aliquo capere.

people, populus, -i.

perceive, *I*, percipio, 3, -cepi; intelligo, 3, -exi.

perfect, *I*, perficio, 3, -feci, -fectum; absolvo, 3, -solvi, -solutum; finio, 4.

VOCABULARY.

perfect, perfectus, -a, -um.
perfidious, perfidus, -a, -um.
perform, I, facio, 3, feci, factum.
peril, periculum.
period of five years, quinquennium; *of three years*, triennium, etc.
perish, I, pereo, 4, perii; intereo, 4, -ii, -itum.
permit, I, permitto, 3, -misi, -missum.
perpetual, sempiternus; aeternus, -a, -um.
persist, I, persto, 1, -stiti, -statum.
person, vir, -i; homo, -inis; *some person*, nescio quis; quidam; si quis, etc.
persuade, I, persuadeo, 2, -si, -sum (dat.).
philosopher, philosophus, -i; sapiens, -entis, m.
philosophy, philosophia, -ae; sapientia, -ae.
phrase, verbum or verba.
picture, pictura, -ae; tabula, -ae.
pierce, I, confodio, 3, -fodi, -fossus.
piety, pietas, -atis, f.
pig, porcus, -i.
pine-tree, pinus, -ūs, f.
pious, pius, -a, -um.
pirate, praedo, -onis.
pitch a camp, I, castra pono, 3.
pity, I, miseresco, 3; misereor, 2; misereor, 2, miseritus and misertus (gen.); miseror, 1; commiseror, 1 (depr.); me miseret (impers. with gen.).

pity, misericordia, -ae.
place, I, pono, 3, posui, positum; loco, 1.
place, locus, -i (plur. loci and loca).
place after, I, posthabeo, 2; postpono, 3, -posui, -positum.
plague, pestis, -is, f.
plain, campus, -i.
plaintiff, actor, -oris; petitor, -oris.
plan, consilium, -i; propositum, -i.
play, I, ludo, 3, -si, -sum.
pleasant, iucundus, -a, -um; amoenus, -a, -um.
please, I, placeo, 2 (dat.); delecto, 1.
pleasing, gratus, -a, -um; acceptus, -a, -um.
pleasure, voluptas, -atis, f.
plebeian, plebeius, -i; *the plebeians*, plebs or plebes, -is (rarely -ei).
plot, coniuratio, -onis, f.
plough, I, aro, 1.
plough, aratrum, -i.
plunder, I, spolio, 1; populo, 1; diripio, 3, -ripui, -reptum.
plunder, praeda, -ae.
plunge, I (a sword, etc.), condo, 3; demitto, 3.
point, apex, -icis, m.; (of a sword), mucro, -onis, m.; *at every point*, ubique.
point, in every, use res in plur.
point of, to be on the, use fut. part.; or in eo esse ut.
point of death, at the, moribundus, -a, -um.

VOCABULARY.

point out, *I*, monstro, 1;
ostendo, 3, -di, -tum.
poison, virus, -i, *n.*; venenum,
-i.
policy, consilia, *n. pl.*
politics, to take up, rempubli-
cam capessere, etc.
poor, pauper, -eris; inops,
-opis.
poppy, papaver, -eris, *n.*
popular, graciosus, -a, -um.
popularity, favor, -oris, *m.*;
gratia, -ae.
portion, see 'part.'
portray, *I*, depingo, -pinxi,
-pictum.
possess, *I*, possideo, 2, -sedi,
-sessum.
possession of, to gain, potior,
4 (abl.).
possession, possessio, -onis, *f.*
post, to desert a, locum de-
serere.
postpone, *I*, differo, 3, distuli.
pour, *I*, infundo; perfundo,
3, -fudi, -fusus.
poverty, paupertas, -atis, *f.*
power (military), imperium,
-i; (civil), potestas, -atis;
excessive power, potentia,
-ae.
powerful, potens, -entis.
practise, *I*, exerceo, 2.
praise, *I*, laudo, 1.
praise, laus, laudis, *f.*
pray, *I*, precor, 1.
prayer, *gen.* precis, *f.* (no
nom. sing., generally in
plur.); precatio, -onis;
obsecratio, -onis, *f.*
precept, praeceptum, -i.
predict, *I*, praedico, 3, -ixi.
prefer, *I*, malo, 3, malui,

malle; antepono; praepo-
no, 3, -posui, -positum.
prepare, *I*, paro, 1.
present, *I am*, adsum, -esse,
adfui (affui); intersum (dat.).
present, *I*, offero, 3, obtuli,
oblatum, offerre; praeebo,
2; (of a gift), dono, 1.
present, praesens, -entis.
presently, mox; brevi.
preserve, *I*, servo, conservo, 1.
preservation of anything, for
the, ad rem conservandam.
preside, *I*, praesum (dat.);
praesideo, 3; to p. at an
election, comitia habere.
press, *I*, premo, 3, pressi,
pressum.
pretend, *I*, simulo, 1; pre-
tend to have, profiteor, 3,
-fessus.
pretensions, to make, use verb
postulare or vindicare.
pretext, praetextum, -i; spe-
cies, -ei, *f.*
pretty, bellus, -a, -um.
prevail, *I*, valeo, 2; there
prevailed, erat; to prevail
upon, see 'persuade.'
prevent, *I*, prohibeo, 2; obsto,
1, -stiti, -stitum; impedi-
mento sum quominus.
price, pretium, -i.
priest, pontifex, -icis.
prince, princeps, -ipis.
principal, praecipuus, -a,
-um; maximus, -a, -um.
principles, our, ea quae sen-
timus; quae honesta esse
putamus; etc.
prison, carcer, -eris, *m.*; to
put in prison, in vincula
conicere or dare.

VOCABULARY.

prisoner, captivus, -i.

private, privatus, -a, -um.

prize, praemium, -i; merces, -edis, f.

probable, verisimilis, -e.

proceed, I, procedo, 3, -cessi, -cessum; pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectum.

proconsul, proconsul, -sulis.

produce, I, fero; *to exhibit*, proferre or prae se ferre.

profess, I, profiteor, 2, -fessus.

prolong, I, a command, pro-rogo, 1.

promise, I, promitto, 3, -misi, -missum.

promise, promissum, -i; fides, -ei, f.

promote, I, promoveo, 2; proveho, 3, -vexi, -vectum.

proof, indicium, -i; documentum, -i; *to be a proof*, indicio, documento esse.

prophet, vates, -is.

property (goods), bona, -orum; (*private*), res familiaris; (*in land*), fundus, -i; praedia, -orum.

proportion to, in, pro; ex (abl.).

propose, I (a law), fero, 3, tuli, latum; propono, 3, -posui, -positum; or legis auctor sum.

prosper, to, say 'to be well with,' bene esse (dat.).

prosperity, res secundae or prosperae.

prosperous, secundus, -a, -um.

protect, I, defendo, 3, -di, -sum.

proud, superbus, -a, -um; arrogans, -antis.

prove, I, probō, 1; (*I turn out to be*), evenio, 4.

provide, I, paro, 1; *provide for*, prospicio, 3, -spexi, -spectum.

province, provincia, -ae.

provisions, commeatus, -ūs.

prudence, prudentia, -ae.

prudent, prudens, -entis.

public, publicus, -a, -um.

publish, I, patefacio, 3; divulgō, 1.

punish, I, punio, 4; animadverto, 3, -ti, -sum (in aliquem).

punishment, poena, -ae; supplicium, -i.

purchase, I, see 'buy.'

pure, castus, -a, -um; purus, -a, -um.

purity, pudicitia, -ae.

purpose, I, est mihi in animo; habeo in animo.

purpose, propositum, -i; *for the purpose of*, eo ut (with subj.), or eo consilio ut.

pursue, I, sequor, 3, secutus; persequor.

purse, crumena, -ae, f.

put, I, pono, 3, posui, positum; *put forth*, say 'use.'

put on, I, induo, 3.

quarrel, I, iurgo, 1; rixor, 1.

quarrel, rixa, -ae.

quarter, from every, undique.

queen, regina, -ae.

quick, celer, -is, -e; velox, -ocis.

quickly, cito; celeriter; velociter.

VOCABULARY.

quiet, quietus; tranquillus, -a, -um.

quit, *I*, see 'leave'; *to quit office*, officio functus esse.

quite, omnino; *not quite*, vix; parum.

quiver, pharetra, -ae.

race (origin), genus, -eris, *n*; stirps, stirpis, *f*; proles, -is, *f*; *a race*, gens, -tis, *f*.

rage, ira, -ae; furor, -oris; rabies, -ei, *f*.

rage, *I*, furo, 3; saevio, 4.

ragged, lacer, -a, -um.

rain, pluvia, -ae; imber, -bris, *m*.

rains, *it*, pluit, 3, pluvit or pluit (*impers.*).

raise, *I*, tollō, 3, sustuli, sublatum.

ram, aries, -iētis.

rank, ordo, -inis, *m*; gradus, -ūs.

rare, rarus, -a, -um.

rash, audax; temerarius.

rashly, temere.

rashness, temeritas, -atis, *f*.

rather (adv.), potius; *I had rather*, malo, malui, malle.

reach, *I*, attingo, 2, -tinui, -tentum; tendo, 3, tetendi, tensum or tentum.

reach, *I (arrive at)*, pervenio ad, 4.

read, *I*, lego, 3, legi, lectum.

ready, promptus, -a, -um.

reap, *I*, meto, 3, messui, -sum; *to reap an advantage*, fructum percipere.

reason, causa, -ae; ratio, -onis, *f*; (*the reasoning powers*), mens, mentis, *f*.

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recall, *I*, revoco, 1; (*remember*), reminiscor, 3.

receive, *I*, accipio, 3, -cēpi, -ceptum.

recklessly, temere.

recklessness, temeritas, -atis; audacia, -ae.

reckon, *I*, numero, 1.

recourse, *to have*, *to*, se conferre ad.

recover, *I (get back)*, recuperō, 1; recipio; (*I get well*), convalesco, 3, -lui.

recruit, tiro, -onis, *m*.

red, ruber, -bra, -brum;

rubens, -entis.

redeem, *I*, redimo, 3, -ēmi, -emptum.

refrain, *I*, abstineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum.

refresh, *I*, recreo, 1; reficio, 3.

refuge, refugium, -i.

refuse, *I*, nego, 1; recuso, 1; abnego, 1.

regard, ratio, -onis, *f*; cura, -ae; *in regard to*, quod attinet ad.

regard for, *to have a*, rationem habere (*with gen.*).

region, regio, -onis, *f*.

regret, *I*, desidero, 1.

regret, desiderium, -i.

reign, *I*, regno, 1.

reign, regnum, -i; imperium, -i.

reinforcements, subsidia, *n*. (*plur.*).

reject, *I*, repello, 3; reicio, 3.

rejoice, *I*, gaudeo, 2, gavisus sum; laetor, 1.

relate, *I*, narro, 1; refero, 3, -tuli and rettuli, -latum,

VOCABULARY.

-ferre; trado, 3, -didi,
-ditum; memoro, 1; com-
memoro, 1.

relation (on the male side),
agnatus; (*on either side*),
cognatus; propinquus;
affinis.

relax, I, remitto, 3, -misi,
-misum.

relieve, I (lighten), levo, 1;
relevo, 1; (*aid, succour*),
succurro, 3, -curri, -cursum
(*dat.*); subvenio, 4, -vĕni,
-ventum (*dat.*).

relieve in a command, suc-
cedo, 3, -cessi (*dat.*).

religion, religio, -onis, f.;
pietas, -atis.

religious, religiosus.

religious rites, sacra, -orum
(*plur.*).

reluctant, invitus, -a, -um.

rely, I, fido, confido, 3, -fisis
sum.

relying on, fretus, -a, -um
(*with abl.*).

remain, I, maneo, 2, mansi,
mansum.

remaining (left), reliquus,
-a, -um.

remark, I, see 'say.'

remark, vox, vocis, f.; ver-
bum, -i.

remedy, remedium, -i.

remember, I, memini (defect.);
recordor, 1 (*gen.*); remi-
niscor, 3.

remind, I, revoco (alicui in
mentem; moneo, 2; ad-
moneo, 2.

remit, I, remitto, 3; condono,
1.

remonstrances, use Verb.

renowned, clarus, -a, -um.

repair, I, reparo, 1; reficio,
3.

repeal, I (a law), abrogo, 1.

repent, I, paenitet (impers.).

repentance, paenitentia, -ae.

reply, I, see 'answer.'

reply, responsum, -i.

report, I, renuntio, 1; nuntio,
1; *it is reported, fertur.*

report, fama, -ae; rumor,
-oris.

repose, I (take rest), quiesco,
3, -evi, -etum.

reproach, to, with, alicui ali-
quid obicere.

reprove, I, reprehendo, 3, -di,
-sum; castigo, 1; obiurgo,
1.

republic, res publica, rei
publicae.

reputation, fama, -ae.

require, I (want), egeo, 2
(*abl.*).

rescue, I, eripio, 3, -ripui,
-reptum; libero, 1.

rescue, to come to the, subsi-
dio venire; subvenire (*dat.*).

resemblance, similitudo, -inis,
f.; instar (*indecl.*), n.

resemble, I, say 'am like to.'

resign, I, depono, 3; abdicor,
1.

resist, I, resisto, 3, restiti.

resolution, sententia, -ae;
(*courage*), fortitudo, etc.

resound, I, resono, 1.

resource (a help to fall back
on), subsidium, -i; auxi-
lium, -i; (*means, wealth*),
opes, opum, f. (*plur.*).

respect, I, observo, 1; colo,
3, colui, cultum.

VOCABULARY.

- respect*, observantia, -ae ;
reverentia, -ae.
rest (*repose*), quies, requies,
-etis ; otium, -i ; *the rest*,
ceteri ; reliquus.
restore, *I*, reddo, 3, -didi,
-ditum ; restituo, 3.
restrain, *I*, coerceo, 2 ; re-
primo, comprimo, 3, -pressi,
-pressum.
retain, *I*, retineo, 2, -tinui,
-tentum.
retire, *I*, recedo, 3, -cessi,
-cessum ; decedo, 1 ; me
recipio, 3.
retreat, *I*, me recipio ; pedem
refero ; signa refero.
retreat, to sound the, recep-
tui canere.
return, *I* (*intrans.*), redeo,
4, -ii, -itum ; revertor, 3,
-versus sum ; (*trans.*) red-
do, 3, -didi, -ditum.
return, reditus, -ūs.
revenge on, I take, ulciscor,
3, ultus (*depl.*).
revenge, ultio, -onis, *f.*
reward, praemium, -i ; pre-
tium, -i ; merces, -ēdis, *f.*
Rhine, Rhenus, -i.
rib, costa, -ae.
rich, dives, -itis ; locuples,
-ētis ; opulentus, -a, -um.
riches, divitiae, -arum ; opes,
opum (*plur.*) *f.*
right, dexter, -era, -erum, and
-tra, -trum.
right, ius, iuris, *n.* ; morally
right, fas (*indecl.*).
right, rightfully, iure ; recte.
ride, *I*, equito, 1 ; equo ve-
hor, 3.
ring, anulus, -i.
- rise*, *I*, surgo, 3, surrexi, sur-
rectum.
risk, *I*, periculum facio ; in
discrimen adduco.
risk, periculum, -i.
river, flumen, -inis, *n.* ; flu-
vius, -i ; amnis, -is, *m.*
road, via, *f.*
roast, *I*, torreo, -ui, tostum.
rob, spolio, 1.
robe, vestis, -is, *f.*
robber, latro, -onis ; praedo,
-onis.
rock, rupes, -is, *f.* ; scopulus,
-i ; saxum, -i.
rod, flagellum, -i ; virga, -ae.
roll, *I* (*trans.*), volvo, 3,
volvi, volutum.
Roman, a, Romanus.
Roman, Romanus, -a, -um.
Rome, Roma, -ae.
rose, rosa, -ae.
rot, *I*, putresco, 3.
rough, asper, -era, -erum ;
rudis, -e.
round (*adj.*), rotundus, -a,
-um ; (*prep.*), circa or cir-
cum (*acc.*).
rouse, *I*, excito, 1.
rout, *I*, fugo, 1 ; pello, 3,
pepuli, pulsum.
route, via, -ae ; iter, itineris, *n.*
royal, regius ; or 'of a king.'
ruin, *I*, perdo, 3, -didi, -ditum.
ruin, interitus, -ūs, *m.* ; exi-
tium, -i, *n.* ; perniciēs, -ei,
f. ; calamitas, -atis, *f.*
rule, *I*, rego, 3 ; impero, 1 ;
dominor, 1.
ruler, rex, regis ; magistra-
tus, -ūs, *etc.*
run, *I*, curro, 3, cucurri, cur-
sum.

VOCABULARY.

run down, *I*, decurro, 3; *I*
run over, percurro, 3.
run into, *I*, incurro, 3.
rush, *I*, ruo, 3, rui, rutum.
rush out, *I*, erumpo, 3, -rūpi,
 -ruptum.
rush, impetus, -ūs; *a reed*,
 iuncus, -i.

sacred, sacer, -cra, -crum;
 sanctus, -a, -um.
sacrifice, *I*, macto, 1.
sacrifice, sacrificium, -i.
sad, tristis, -e; maestus, -a,
 -um.

safe, tutus, -a, -um; incolu-
 mis, -e; salvus, -a, -um.
safety, salus, -utis, *f.*; inco-
 lumitas, -atis, *f.*
sail, velum, -i.

sail, *to set*, vela dare.
sail, *I*, navigo, 1; vehor, 3,
 vectus sum; *sail across*,
 transvehor, 3.

sailor, nauta, -ae, *m.*
salt, salsus, -a, -um.
same, *the*, idem, eadem, idem.

satisfaction, *to demand*, res
 repetere.

satisfy, *I*, satisfacio, 3, -feci,
 -factum (*dat.*).

savage (*barbarous*), ferus;
 efferatus.

save, *I*, servo, 1.
say, *I*, dico, 3, dixi, dictum;
 aio (*defect.*); inquam (*de-*
fect.), *only with Orat.*
Recta).

scamper, *I*, aufugio, 3, -fūgi.
scar, cicatrix, -icis, *f.*
scanty, exiguus; exilis, -e.
scarcely, vix.

scarcity, use *Verb* egeo.
scatter, *I*, spargo and disper-
 go, 3, -si, -sum.
scholar, discipulus, -i.
school, ludus, -i; (*sect*), secta,
 -ae.

science, scientia, -ae.
scout, explorator, -oris.
scribe, scribe, -ae, *m.*
scurry, *I*, trepido, 1.

sea, mare, -is, *n.*; pontus, -i;
 aequor, -ōris, *n.*

search, *I*, quaero, 3, quaesivi
 or quaesii, quaesitum.

search, *a*, use *Verb* quaerere.
seat, sedes, -is, *f.*; sedile, -is;
 sella, -ae.

secession, secessio, -onis, *f.*
second, secundus; alter.

secret, arcanus, -a, -um,
secure, *I*, see 'gain,' 'acquire,'
 etc.

see, *I*, video, 2, vidi, visum;
 cerno, 3; aspicio, con-
 spicio, 3, -spexi, -spectum.

seek, *I*, quaero, 3, quaesivi or
 quaesii, quaesitum; peto, 3,
 petivi or -ii, petitum.

seem, *I*, videor, 2; appareo, 2.
seize, *I*, rapio, 3, rapui, rap-
 tum; corripio, 3, -ripui,
 +reptum; occupo, 1; capio,
 3, cepi, captum.

seldom, raro.
select, *I*, see 'choose.'

self, ipse, -a, -um.
self-restraint, temperantia,
 -ae; or say 'by restraining
 oneself.'

sell, *I*, vendo, 3, -didi, -ditum.
senate, senatus, -ūs.

senate-house, curia, -ae.
senator, senātor, -oris.

VOCABULARY.

senatorial, senatorius, -a, -um.

send, *I*, mitto, 3, misi, missum.

separate, *I*, separo, 1.

serious, gravis, -e; severus, -a, -um.

seriously, serio.

service, to render, bene mereri de; *I am of service*, prosum (dat.).

service, ministerium, -i; opera, -ae; *military service*, militia, -ae; (*pay*), stipendium, -i; *to serve as a soldier*, merere stipendia; *to do good service to*, bene mereri de.

services, merita.

sesterce, sestertertius, -i.

set out (intrans.), proficiscor, 3, profectus sum.

set over, *I*, praeficio, 3, -eci, -ectum; *to be set over*, praeesse (dat.).

settle, *I (intrans.)*, sideo, 3, sidi; *consido*, 3; (*trans.*) compono, 3.

seventieth, septuagesimus.

severely, graviter.

sew, *I*, sero, serui, sertum; suo, sui, sutum.

shadow, umbra, -ae.

shady, umbrosus, -a, -um.

shake, *I*, quatio; concutio, 3, -cussi, -cussum.

shames, it, pudet, 2 (*impers.*).

shameful, turpis, -e.

sharer, particeps, -cipis.

shave, *I*, tondeo, 2, totondi, tonsum.

sheath, vagina, -ae.

sheep, ovis, -is, f.

shield (oblong), scutum, -i;

(*round*), clipeus or clypeus, -i.

shine, *I*, fulgeo, 2; luceo, 2, luxi; mico, 2, micui.

ship, navis, -is, f.; ratis, f.

ship of war, navis longa.

shipwreck, naufragium, -i.

shoe, calceus, -i, m.

shore, litus, -ōris, n.; ora, -ae; arena, -ae.

short, brevis, -e.

shoulder (of man), humerus, -i.

shout, *I*, clamo, exclamo, 1.

shout, clamor, -oris.

show, *I*, monstro, 1; praesto, 1, -stiti, -stitum.

shower, imber, -ris, m.

shrewd, callidus, -a, -um; vafer, -fra, -frum.

shudder, *I*, horreo, 2, horru.

shut, *I*, claudio, 3, -si, -sum; operio, 4, operui, oper-

tum.

sick, aeger, -gra, -grum.

sides, on both, utrimque.

siege, to raise a, obsidionem omittere, solvere.

sigh, *I*, suspiro, 1; gemo, 3, -ui, -itum.

sign, signum, -i.

signal, signum, -i; insigne, -is.

silent, I am, taceo, 2; sileo, 2.

silent, tacitus, -a, -um; silens, -entis.

silver, argentum, -i.

simple, simplex, -icis.

sin, *I*, pecco, 1.

sin, peccatum, -i.

since (adv.), postea; (*as prep.* = *from*), e, ex; a, ab; post,

etc.; (*conj. of time*), cum; postquam; (*of a reason*),

VOCABULARY.

cum, (*with subj.*) quippe
qui (*subj.*), etc.; quod (*ind.*).
sing, I, cano, 3, cecini, can-
tum; canto, 1.
single, unus, -a, -um; solus,
-a, -um.
sister, soror, -oris.
sit, I, sedeo, 2, sedi, sessum;
sit down, consido, 3.
situation, to be in a, in loco
esse.
skilled, peritus, -a, -um;
sollers, -ertis; doctus.
skin (of a man), cutis, -is, *f.*;
(*of a beast*), pellis, -is, *f.*
skirmishers, velites, -um.
sky, caelum, -i.
slaughter, caedes, -is, *f.*;
complete s., internecio,
-onis, *f.*
slave, servus, -i; serva, -ae;
ancilla, -ae; (*looked upon
as property*), mancipium, -i.
slave, to be a, servire, 4.
slavery, servitus, -utis, *j.*;
servitium, -i.
slay, I, occido, 3, -di, -sum;
interficio, 3, -feci, -fectum.
sleep, I, dormio, 4.
sleep, somnus, -i; sopor,
-oris; quies, -etis, *f.*
sleepless, insomnis, -e.
sling, funda, -ae.
slip, I, labor, 3, lapsus sum.
slow, tardus, -a, -um; segnis,
-e.
small, parvus, -a, -um.
smell, I, oleo, 2, -ui.
smoke, fumus, -i.
smooth, levis, -e.
snail, cochlea, -ae, *f.*
snatch, I, eripio, 3, -ui, erep-
tum.

snow, nix, nivis, *f.*
snowy, niveus.
so, ita; (*with verbs*), adeo;
(*with adjs. and advs.*), tam;
so=accordingly, itaque; *so
great*, tantus; *so small*,
tantulus; *so far from*, tan-
tum abest ut; *so that*, ut.
sober, sobrius, -a, -um.
soft, mollis, -e; lenis, *e.*
soften, I, mollio, 4; mitigo, 1.
sold, I am, veneo, 4, -ii or
-ivi, venitum.
soldier, miles, -itis; *foot s.*,
pedes, -itis, *m.*; *horse s.*,
equus, -itis, *m.*
some, aliqui, aliqua, aliquod.
some (some one), aliquis;
nescis quis; *some . . .
others*, alii . . . alii.
some (amount of), aliquan-
tum (*gen.*).
sometimes, nonnumquam; in-
terdum.
somewhere, alicubi.
son, filius, -i; natus, -i.
son-in-law, gener, -eri.
soon, mox; brevi; iam.
soothsayer, augur, -uris; au-
spex, -icis; haruspex, -icis.
sorrow, dolor, -oris.
sorry, I am, paenitet (*im-
pers.*).
soul, anima, -ae.
sound, sonitus, -us; sonus, -i.
south, meridies; auster, -tri, *m.*
sow, I, sero, 3, sevi, satum.
Spaniard, Hispanus.
spare, I, parco, 3, peperi,
(*parsi*), parsum and parci-
tum (*dat.*).
speak, I, loquor, 3, locutus
sum; (*of a speech*), dico, 3.

VOCABULARY.

speaker, orator, -oris.
spear, hasta, -ae.
spectator, spectator, -oris; ei qui adsunt.
speech, oratio, -onis, f.
speed, I (intrans.), see 'hasten.'
speed, velocitas, -atis; (of foot), pedom celeritas, -atis.
spend, I, expendo, impendo, 3, -di, -sum; (of time), ago, 3, egi, actum.
spirit (energy), animus, -i; vigor, -oris; *spirits of the dead*, manes, -ium, m.
spirited, animosus, -a, -um; acer, -cris, -e.
spit, I, forth, expuo, 3; evomo, 3, -ui.
spiteful, malevolus; malignus.
splendid, egregius; splendidus.
spoil, I, spolio, 1; to *spoil a person*, perdere, corrumpere.
spot, locus, -i.
spring, from, I, orior, 4, ortus.
spring, ver, veris, n.; of water, fons, fontis, f.
spur, calcar, -aris, n.; to *put spurs to*, calcaria subdere.
squadron, turma, -ae.
squander, I, effundo, 3, -fudi, -fusum.
stand, I, sto, 1, steti, statum; I *stand by*, adsto, adsisto.
stand for, I (of an office), peto; I *stand still*, consisto, 3.
standard, signum, n.; vexillum, n.
star, stella, -ae; sidus,

-eris, n.; (a constellation), astrum, -i.
starve, I, fame pereor.
state, civitas, -atis; respublica, reipublicae; (condition), conditio, -onis, f.; status, -us.
statue, statua, -ae; signum, -i; simulacrum, -i.
stature, short in, say parvo corpore, etc.
stay, I, moror, 1; commoror, 1.
stealthily, furtim; clam.
steep, arduus, -a, -um.
step, gradus, -us; passus, -us; to *take a step*, aliquid facere.
step-father, vitricus, -i; *step-mother*, noverca, -ae; *step-son*, privignus, -i.
stick to, I, adhaereo, 2; adhaeresco, 3, -haesi, -haesum.
stick, baculum, -i.
stir (trans.), I, moveo, 2; commoveo, 2; concito, 1.
stomach, stomachus, -i; alvus, -i, f.
stone, lapis, -idis, m.; saxum, -i; precious stone, gemma, -ae.
stop, I, sisto, 3, stiti, statum.
storm a town, I, expugno, 1.
story (tale), fabula, -ae; narratio, -onis, f.
straight, rectus, -a, -um.
stranger, advena, -ae, m.; hospes, -itis, m.; (fem.) hospita, -ae; peregrinus, -i.
street, via, -ae, f.; strata viarum (plur.).
strength, vires, -ium, f. (plur.); of mind, constantia, -ae, f.

VOCABULARY.

strike, *I*, percutio, 3, -cussi, -cussum.
strip, *I*, nudo, denudo, 1; exuo, 3; spolio, 1.
stripped, nudatus, -a, -um.
strive, *I*, nitor, 3, nixus or nisus sum; laboro, 1; conor, 1.
strong, validus, -a, -um; robustus, -a, -um; fortis, -e.
struggle, *I*, contendo, 2.
struggle, contentio, -onis, *f.*; pugna, -ae.
student, studens, -entis; discipulus, -i.
study, *I*, studeo, 2 (*dat.*).
subdue, *I*, see 'conquer.'
subjects, his, sui.
subsistence, means of, cibus, -i; unde vivas, etc.
success, felicem esse; si res bene cedunt, etc.
such, talis, -e; *such* . . . as, talis . . . qualis.
sudden, subitus; repentinus.
suddenly, subito; (*unexpectedly*), necopinato.
sue, *I*, for an office, peto, 3; (*to sue a person in court*), reum facere.
suffer, *I*, fero, 3, tuli, latum, ferre; patior, 3, passus; see 'to permit.'
sufficient, see 'enough.'
sufficiently, satis (*with gen.*).
suit, *I*, convenio, 4.
suit (*a law suit*), res; causa; lis, litis, *f.*
suitable, aptus, -a, -um; idoneus, -a, -um.
summer, aestas, -atis, *f.*
summit, cacumen, -inis, *n.*;

vertex, -icis, *m.*; (*of a hill, etc.*), mons summus.
summon, *I*, cito, 1; voco, convoco, 1; appello, 1.
sun, sol, solis, *m.*
sunrise, at, prima luce.
sup, *I*, ceno, 1.
superior, praestans; superior, -us.
supper, cena, -ae.
support, *I* (*sustain, uphold*), sustineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum; (*endure*), tolero, 1.
supporter, fautor, -oris.
suppose, *I*, puto, 1; arbitror, 1; opinor, 1; existimo, 1.
supreme, supremus, -a, -um; summus, -a, -um.
sure, certus, -a, -um.
surely, certo; nimirum; profecto.
surety, vas, vadis, *m.*; *to give surety*, vades dare.
surgeon, chirurgus, -i; medicus.
surgery, chirurgia, -ae.
surprised, *I am*, miror, 1.
surpass, *I*, praesto, 1, -stiti, -stitum.
surrender, deditio, -onis, *f.*
surrender, *I* (*trans.*), trade, 3; dedo, 3; *intrans.*, cedo, 3, cessi.
surround, *I*, circumdo, 1.
survive, *I*, supersum, -fui, -esse, (*dat.*).
surviving, superstes, -itis.
suspect, *I*, suspicor, 1; suspicio, 3, -spexi, -spectrum.
swear, *I*, iuro, 1.
sweet (*to the taste*), dulcis, -e.
swift, velox, -ocis.

VOCABULARY.

swiftness, celeritas, -atis, *f.* ;
velocitas, -atis, *f.* ; pernici-
tas, -atis.

swim, *I*, nato, *I*.

swimming, natatio, -onis, *f.*

swollen, turgidus ; tumidus ;
turbidus, -a, -um.

sword, gladius, -i ; ensis, -is,
m. ; ferrum, -i.

tail, cauda -ae.

take, *I*, capio, 3, cepi, cap-
tum ; sumo, 3, sumpsi,
sumptum.

take from, *I*, adimo, 3, -ēmi,
-emptum ; aufero, 3, abs-
tuli, ablatum, auferre.

take up, *I*, capio, 3, cepi,
captum.

take ill, *to*, aegre ferre.

talkative, loquax, -acis.

tall, procērus, -a, -um ; ex-
celsus, -a, -um ; grandis,
-e.

tax, vectigal, -alis, *n.*

teach, *I*, doceo, -ui, doctum.

tear, *I*, scindo, 3, scidi, scis-
sum ; *in pieces*, lanio, *I* ;
dilanio, *I*.

tear, lacrima, -ae.

tell, *I*, narro, *I* ; dico, 3, dixi.

temperate, temperatus, -a,
-um.

temple, templum, -i ; aedes,
-is ; fanum, -i.

tend, *I*, pertineo, *I*, -tinui,
-tentum ; (= *to nurse*),
curo, *I*.

tender, tener, -era, -erum ;
mollis, -e.

lent, tabernaculum, -i.

tenth, decimus.

terrible, terribilis, -e.

territory, ager, agri, *m.* ; fines,
-ium, *m.*, sometimes *f.*

terror, terror, -oris, *m.*

test, *I*, experior, 4, expertus ;
tento, *I*.

than, quam.

thank, *I*, gratias ago.

thanksgiving, a public, sup-
plicatio, -onis, *f.*

that (*demonstrative*), ille, -a,
-ud ; iste ; is.

theft, furtum, -i.

thence, inde.

there, ibi ; illic.

therefore, igitur ; ergo ;
idcirco.

thick, crassus, -a, -um.

thief, fur, furis.

thin, tenuis, -e.

thing, res, rei, *f.* ; negotium,
-i.

think, *I*, puto, *I* ; existimo,
arbitror, *I*.

third, tertius.

this, hic, haec, hoc.

thoroughly, penitus ; omnino ;
prorsus.

threat, minae, -arum.

threaten, *I*, minor, *I*.

threatening, minax, -acis.

three days, space of, triduum,
-i.

threshold, limen, -inis, *n.*

thrice, ter.

throat, guttur, -uris, *n.* ; iugu-
lum, -i.

throne, to be on the, regnare ;
imperare ; to gain the
throne, regno potiri.

through or *throughout* (*prep.*),
per (*acc.*).

throw, *I*, iacio, 3, iēcī, iactum ;

throw away, abicio.

VOCABULARY.

thousandth, millesimus.
thunder, tonitrus, -ūs.
thwart, *I*, obsto, *I*; resisto,
I (*dat.*); frustror, *I*.
tile, tegula, -ae, *f.*
till, *I*, colo, 4, -ui, cultum.
time, tempus, -oris, *n.*; (*a season*), tempestas, -atis;
(*a suitable time*), occasio,
-onis; (*appointed time*,
term), dies, -ei, *f.*; *in the*
meantime, interea; interim;
at that time, ea tempestate,
or tum temporis.
timidity, timiditas, -atis;
pavor, -oris; *with his*
usual timidity, ut erat
timidus.
to (*prep.*), ad; *in* (*acc.*).
to-day, hodie.
together, simul; una cum.
to-morrow, cras.
tongue, lingua, -ae.
too much, nimis; nimium.
tool, instrumentum, -i.
torch, taeda, -ae, *f.*
torture, *I*, crucio, *I*; torqueo,
2, torsi, tortum.
touch, *I*, tango, 3, tetigi, tac-
tum.
towards (*prep.*), ad; versus;
adversus; erga (*acc.*).
tower, turris, -is, *f.*
town, oppidum, -i; urbs,
urbis, *f.*
track, vestigium, -i.
traitor, proditor, -oris.
transfer, *I*, transfero, 3.
transport, *I*, transveho, 3,
-vexi, -vectum; fero, 3, *etc.*
travel, *I*, iter facio, 3.
traveller, viator, -oris.
treacherous, perfidus, -a, -um.

treachery, perfidia, -ae; fraus,
fraudis, *f.*; proditio, -onis,
f.; dolus, -i.
treason, maiestas, -atis, *f.*
treasure, opes, -um, *f.*
treaty, foedus, -eris, *n.*
tree, arbor, -oris, *f.*
tremble, *I*, tremo, 3, -ui.
trial, iudicium, -i.
tribe, natio, -onis, *f.*; gens,
gentis, *f.*; (*political*), tri-
bus, -ūs, *f.*
tribune, tribunus, -i.
tribute, tributum, -i.
trifles (*nonsense*), nugae,
-arum.
triumph (*success*), victoria,
-ac, *f.*; *a Roman general's*,
triumphus, -i.
Trojan, Tros, -ois; Troia-
nus; Troius, -a, -um.
troop, turma, -ae; *troops*,
copiae; milites.
troublesome, molestus, -a,
-um; gravis, -e; importu-
nus.
truce, induciae, -arum.
true, verus, -a, -um.
trumpet, tuba, -ae (*straight*);
lituus (*curved*).
trust, *I*, credo, 3, -didi, -di-
tum.
trust, fiducia, -ae.
trustworthy, fidus, -a, -um;
certus, -a, -um.
truth, veritas, -atis; *the*
truth, vera; quod verum
est.
try, *I*, tento, *I*; *to try to*, id
agere ut.
tumult, tumultus, -ūs; motus,
-ūs.
turf, caespes, -itis, *m.*

VOCABULARY.

turn, I (trans.), volvo, revolvo, 3, -volvi, -volutum ;
verto, 3, -ti, -sum.
turn back or away, I, avertō, 3 ; (*intrans.*), avētor.
turn out, I, evenio, 4.
turn, in, invicem ; *each in turn,* singulus quisque, etc.
twin, geminus, -i.
tyrant, tyrannus, -i.

unable, I am, nequeo, 4, -quivi, -quitum.
unaccustomed, insolitus, -a, -um.
unarmed, inermis, -e.
unbecoming, it is, dedecet, 2, dedecuit (*impers.*).
undergo, I, subeo, 4, -ii, -itum.
undertake, I, suscipio, 3, -cepi, -ceptum.
uncle (on the father's side), patruus, -i ; (*on the mother's side*), avunculus, -i.
unconscious, inscius, -a, -um ; imprudens, -entis.
under (prep.), sub, subter (*acc. and abl.*).
understand, I, intelligo, 3, -exi, -ectum.
unequal, impar, -āris ; dispar, -pāris ; inequalis, -e ; iniquus, -a, -um.
unexpected, necopinatus.
unfavourable, iniquus, -a, -um.
unfortunate, infelix, -icis.
unfriendly, inimicus, -a, -um.
unhappy, infelix, -icis.
unjust, iniquus, -a, -um.
unknown, ignotus, -a, -um.

unlike, dissimilis, -e ; dispar, -pāris.
unmindful, immemor, -ōris (*gen.*).
unseemly, indecōrus.
unskilled, imperitus, -a, -um (*gen.*).
unstable, instabilis, -e ; incertus, -a, -um.
until, dum ; donec ; quoad.
untrustworthy, infidus.
unusual, insolitus.
unwell, to be, aegrotare, 1 ; aeger esse.
unwell, aeger.
unwilling, invitus, -a, -um.
unworthy, indignus, -a, -um (*abl.*).
up to, ad ; sub.
use, I, utor, 3, usus sum (abl.).
useful, utilis, -e.
usual, usitatus.
utter, I, emitto, 3, -misi, -missum ; edo, 3, -didi, -ditum.
utterly, funditus.

vain, in, frustra ; nequidquam.
vain, vanus, -a, -um ; irritus, -a, -um ; inanis, -e.
valley, vallis, -is, f.
valour, see 'courage.'
valuable, pretiosus.
value, I, aestimo, 1 ; pendo, 3, pependi, pensum.
vast, ingens, -entis.
vehement, vehemens, -entis.
veil, velum, -i, n.
venture, I, see 'dare.'
verdict, sententia, -ae (use plur.).

VOCABULARY.

very, admodum.
veteran (*adj.*), veteranus.
veto, *I*, intercedo, 3, -cessi.
vex, *I*, vexo, 1.
victim, hostia, -ae.
victory, victoria, -ae; triumphus, -i.
vigorous, strenuus, -a, -um.
village, vicus, -i.
vine, vitis, -is, *f.*
vinegar, acetum, -i.
violate, *I*, violo, 1.
violence, vis, vim, vi, *plur.* vires, -ium; violentia, -ae.
virtue, virtus, -utis, *f.*
virtuously, honeste.
visit, *I*, viso and inviso, 3, -visi, -visum.
voice, vox, vocis, *f.*
void, vacuus, -a, -um; (*null and void*), irritus.
voluntarily, sponte; ultro.
vote, *I*, suffragium fero or do; *to vote for* (*in the senate*), in sententiam alicuius ire.
vote, suffragium, -i; (*of a judge or senator*), sententia, -ae.
voting, *right of*, ius suffragii.
vow, *I*, voveo, 2, vovi, votum.
vulture, vultur, -uris, m.
wage war, *I*, bellum gero, 3, gessi, gestum.
waggon, plaustrum, -i.
wait for, *I*, expecto, 1.
wall of city, moenia, -ium; *of city or house*, murus, -i; *partition wall*, paries, -ëtis, m.
walk, *I*, ambulo, 1; spatior, 1.

wander, *I*, erro, 1; vagor, 1.
wandering, vagus, -a, -um.
want, *I*, egeo, 2 (*abl.*); careo, 2 (*abl.*); opus est mihi (*with abl.*); see '*wish*.'
want, to be in, egere, 2.
want, inopia, -ae; egestas, -atis, *f.*
wanting to, *I am*, desum, -fui, -esse (*dat.*); deficio, 3, -feci, -fectum.
war, bellum, -i.
warm, tepidus; calidus; fervidus, -a, -um.
warn, *I*, moneo, 2.
waste, *I*, perdo, 3, -didi, -ditum; *I lay waste*, vasto, 1; populo, 1.
watch, *I*, observo, 1; custodio, 4; *to watch the sky* (*of augurs*), de caelo servare.
watch, vigilia, -ae.
water, aqua, -ae; lympa, -ae.
wave, fluctus, -ūs.
way, via, -ae; iter, itineris, *n.*
weak, infirmus, -a, -um; debilis, -e; invalidus, -a, -um.
wealth, opes, -um, *f.*; opulentia, -ae.
weapon, telum, -i.
wear, *I*, gero, 3, gessi, gestum.
weariness, taedium, -i.
weary, *I* (*trans.*), fatigo, 1; *impers.*, taedet, pertaedet, 2, -taesum.
weary, lassus; fessus.
weave, *I*, texo, 3, -ui, -tum.
wed, *I* (*of the woman*), nubo, 3, nupsi, nuptum (*dat.*); (*of the man*), duco, 3.
wedge, cuneus, -i.

VOCABULARY.

weep, *I*, fleo, 2, flevi, fletum ; lacrimo, 1.
weeping, fletus, -ūs ; -lacrimae, -arum.
weigh out, *I*, expendo, 3, -di, -sum.
well, puteus, -i, *m*.
well (*adv.*), bene.
well, *I am*, valeo, 2.
well-known, notus, -a, -um.
well known, it is, constat.
west, occasus (solis) ; occidens.
wet, madidus, -a, -um.
wheat, triticum, -i.
when (*interrog.*), quando ; (*conj.*), cum ; quando ; ut ; ubi.
whence, unde.
where, ubi.
wherefore, cur ; quare ; quamobrem.
whether . . . or (*disjunct.*), seu . . . seu ; (*interrog.*), utrum . . . an or nē . . . an.
which of two, uter.
while (*conj.*), dum.
whisper, *I*, susurro, 1.
whisper, susurrus, -ūs, *m*.
whither, quo ; *whithersoever*, quocumque.
who, *which*, qui, quae, quod.
who, *which*, *what* (*interrog.*), quis, quae, quid (*subst.*) ; qui, quae, quod (*adj.*).
whoever, quicumque ; quisquis.
whole, totus, -a, -um ; omnis, -e ; cunctus, -a, -um ; (= *uninjured*), integer, -gra, -um.
whole, *the*, totus (*adj.*).

why, cur ; quamobrem ; quare.
wicked, improbus ; malus ; perditus ; nequissimus.
wickedness, nequitia, -ae.
wide, latus, -a, -um.
widow, vidua.
wife, uxor, -oris ; coniux, -iugis.
wild, ferus, -a, -um ; agrestis, -e.
will, voluntas, -atis, *f*. ; arbitrium, -i ; *against one's will*, invitus, -a, -um ; *a testament*, testamentum, -i.
will, *good*, benevolentia ; voluntas, -atis.
willow, salix, -icis, *f*.
win, *I*, acquiro, 3, -quisivi, -quisitum ; potior, 4, potitus (*abl.*).
win favour, to, conciliare, 1.
wind, ventus, -i.
window, fenestra, -ae.
wine, vinum, -i, *n*.
wing, ala, -ae ; penna, -ae ; (*of an army*), cornu, -ūs ; ala, -ae.
winter, hiems, -ēmis, *f*. ; bruma, -ae.
wisdom, sapientia, -ae ; prudentia, -ae ; consilium, -i.
wise, *I am*, sapio, 3, -ivi, or -ii.
wise, sapiens, -entis.
wish, *I*, volo, 3, volui, velle.
wish, voluntas, -atis ; votum, -i ; *your wishes*, quae vis.
wit, sales, -ium ; lepus, -ōris, *m*. , festivitas, -atis ; facetiae, -arum.
with (*along with*), (*prep.*), cum (*abl.*).
withdraw, *I*, abduco, 3, and subduco.

VOCABULARY.

within (*prep.*), intra (*acc.*);
to *within* (*adv.*), intro.
without (*prep.*), sine; absque
(*abl.*).

without the knowledge of,
clam (*prep. with acc.*);
ita ut non; or use quin;
nisi.

without, I am, careo, 2 (*abl.*).
witty, lepidus, -a, -um;
facetous, -a, -um; urbanus,
-a, -um.

witness, testis, -is, m.

woman, mulier, -eris; fe-
mina, -ae.

wonder, I, miror, 1.

wonderful, mirus, -a, -um;
mirabilis, -e; mirandus,
-a, -um.

wont to, I am, soleo, 2, soli-
tus sum; consuesco, 3,
-suevi, -suetum.

wood, silva, -ae; nemus,
-oris, n.; *timber*, lignum,
-i.

wool, lana, -ae.

word, verbum, -i.

work, I, laboro, 1; ope-
ram do.

work, opus, -eris, n.

workman, opera, -ae, f.

workshop, officina, -ae.

world, mundus, -i; orbis, -is,
m. (*with or without terrae*
or terrarum); (*meaning*
'persons' say), homines;
omnes; etc.

worse, peior, -us; deterior.

worship, cultus, -ūs.

worth, virtus, -utis, f.; dig-
nitas, -atis, f.; (*of value*),
pretium, -i; *of great*
worth, magni, etc.

worth while, it is, operae
pretium est.

worthless, inutilis, -e; vilis,
-e; nihili; levis, -e; nequam
(*indecl.*), -ior, -issimus.

worthy, dignus, -a, -um.

wound, I, vulnero, 1; saucio,
1.

wound, vulnus, -eris, n.

wounded, the, vulnerati;
saucii.

wreak, to, anger or vengeance
on, ulciscor, 3, ultus
(*dep.*).

wrench, I, convello, 3, -velli,
-vulsum; extorqueo, 2,
-torsi, -tortum.

wretched, miser, -era, -erum;
infelix, -icis.

wrinkle, ruga, -ae.

write, I, scribo, 3, scripsi,
scriptum.

wrong, I do, pecco, 1; *I am*
wrong, erro, 1; *wrong*
doing, peccare.

wrong, a, iniuria, f.

wrong, pravus, -a, -um,
mistaken, falsus, -a, -um;
unjust, iniquus, -a, -um;
morally wrong, nefas.

year, annus, -i.

yellow, flavus, -a, -um.

yesterday, heri; *of yesterday*,
hesternus (*adj.*).

yet (*nevertheless*), tamen;
vero.

yet, not, nondum.

yield, I, cedo, 3, cessi, ces-
sum (*trans. and intrans.*).

yoke, iugum, -i.

you, tu; *plur.*, vos.

VOCABULARY.

<i>young</i> , iuvenis, -is; adoles- cens, -entis.	<i>body of youth</i> , iuventus, -utis, <i>f.</i> ; <i>a youth</i> , iu- venis, -is, <i>m.</i> ; adolescens, -entis.
<i>your (sing.)</i> , tuus; (<i>plur.</i>), vester, -tra, -trum; <i>that of</i> <i>yours</i> , iste.	
<i>yourself</i> , ipse, -a.	
<i>youth, time of</i> , iuventus, -utis, <i>f.</i> ; iuventa, -ae; <i>a</i>	<i>zeal</i> , studium, <i>n.</i> <i>zealous</i> , studiosus, -a, -um.



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